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YUAN SHIH-KAI'S EDICT IS CALLED DESPERATE ACT

Chinese President's Mandate on Kuo Ming Tang Said to Alienate All Elements Able to Save Republic From a Receivership

HAS 10,000,000 MEMBERS

Majority of Cabinet, Parliament and Provincial Governors Connected With This Organization as Well as Li Yuan Hung

CHEERS FOR DUBLIN LABOR LEADER ON WAY TO COURT



(Copyright by Barratt)
JAMES LARKIN

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—As already reported in the Monitor cable despatches, James Larkin and other labor leaders, liberated on bail some time ago, surrendered their bail at the city commission which has been opened in Dublin. The court was crowded.

The defendants were represented by Mr. Hanna, K. C., and the crown by Sergeant McSweeney and Dudley White, K. C. James Larkin marched to the court at the head of a large procession composed of Red Hand men, who cheered loudly as their leader entered the court.

The preliminary proceedings only lasted a short time, and when Mr. Larkin and the other defendants drove away from the court they were followed by large crowds, who ran after them cheering.

GREATER AIM SEEN BEYOND DUBLIN STRIKE

Robert Williams, Secretary of Federation, Foresees Consumption of International Working Class Movement

SYMPATHY GOES FAR

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—The Monitor's Dublin correspondent reports that a crowded meeting organized by the Irish Transport and General Workers Union was held in Beresford place last night.

James Conolly presided and said that the answer they had given to some statements made about English trade unions was to get over some of the men themselves.

These men had stated definitely that the local men were themselves to settle the dispute, that Dublin had the full support of trades unionists in England and that they had come over to help them win.

Mr. Houlton, general secretary of the Scottish Union of Dock Laborers, said that the men of Scotland would support the Dublin workers.

A large section of the press of England, as well as increasing public opinion, was demanding the immediate release of James Larkin.

Robert Williams, secretary of the Transport Federation, announced that gentlemen arrived last week from the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain with £2000 for the Dublin workers.

The strike would, he maintained, result in the consummation of the great international working class movement, which would break down international and racial barriers and overcome all religious distinctions. He did not wish to make an ill-timed threat, but he would point out that the power of the sympathetic strike was not confined to Dublin.

There was, he maintained, such resentment felt by workingmen in England that they would risk a veritable overthrow of society rather than see the Dublin men defeated.

Mr. Conolly announced later that he had received a telegram during the meeting from the parliamentary committee of the English Trades Union congress that they had received sufficient money to maintain the Dublin strike another month.

After figuring in civil war events, the Santeec became a training ship, and later a prison and station ship at Annapolis, Md. She was then sold to a Philadelphia junk concern and patched up enough to stand a trip to Boston. At the Charles River Stores she was stripped of all available metal until nothing but the hull remained. This was towed down to Governor's island.

FRIGATE SANTEE, BEACHED, BURNED FOR METAL IN HULL

Torches were applied at 4 a. m. today to the old United States frigate Santee, beached on the east side of Governor's island. The craft was burned for the metal contained in her hull, having been brought here from Baltimore several weeks ago.

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KING OF BAVARIA NOW ON THRONE AS LUDWIG III.

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—The King of Bavaria yesterday proclaimed his accession to the throne under the title of Ludwig III.

The royal standard was hoisted on Wittelsbach palace and telegrams were forwarded to the heads of all the German states.

REPORT HUERTA REFUSES TO QUIT; SAY ACTION NEAR

Consideration by Congress of Recognition of the Carranza Revolutionists in Mexico Is Said to Be at Hand

OFFICIALS ARE SILENT

Secretary Bryan准备 to Talk as He Goes In Secret Conference Said to be Relative to the Situation in Mexico

WASHINGTON—That advices had been received from Mexico today, seemed certain from the attitude of administration officials. Secretary of State Bryan came to the executive offices almost immediately after he reached the state department. He carried a big envelope containing a number of official documents received during the night.

When asked whether he had received from Mexico City a report that General Huerta had sent word to Charge O'Shaughnessy that because a successor had not been elected by the people he must continue as provisional President, the secretary of state refused to talk.

Unofficial reports, however, persisted that General Huerta had sent this word here.

The secretary of state also would not affirm the report that Dr. William Bayard Hale, friend of the President, was now in communication with General Carranza, and that already a preliminary report had been received showing in detail the Carranza strength and the identity of his chief supporters.

Envoy Lind and Charge O'Shaughnessy have reported an increasing anti-American feeling in Mexico City and vicinity.

Senator Bacon, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign affairs, called at the White House and the state department. He refused to talk about his errand, but it is said that Congress will have the entire situation before it in the near future.

The first proposition considered is to be the lifting of the embargo on the importation of arms. In connection with this will be the proposal that this government blockade the Mexican coasts and patrol the border *as far as the Huerta forces cannot obtain additional arms and munitions.*

It is believed now that the President will personally address a joint session of Congress.

The scout cruiser Chester ordered from Philadelphia to Veracruz has the strongest wireless outfit of any United States warship. With it she can keep Rear Admiral Fletcher in communication at all times with the naval wireless stations at Arlington, across the river from this city. She is of comparatively light draught, and she can get into water from which the heavier battleships are barred.

It was unofficially stated today that the proposal of mediation between this government and Mexico with France as the go-between could not be considered by the administration. The policy determined on months ago was the elimination of General Huerta. There has been no change in it.

PHILADELPHIA—It was learned today that the battleship Montana has just been stocked with four months' provisions and her magazines filled. She is ready to leave within 24 hours' notice.

CAMBRIDGE VOTERS AGREE TO RAISE TEACHERS' SALARIES

People Approve Enabling Act of Legislature at the Polls and Under New Conditions One Half of City Revenue May Later Be Applied to Support Schools

Cambridge has accepted by a vote of 2729 to 2453 the act passed by the Legislature of 1913 providing means for an increase in the salaries of teachers in the public schools of the city.

Ultimately through the terms of the enactment, the university city will provide for the education of its youth an amount equivalent to one half of its total annual revenue for maintenance raised by property taxation, unless the present basis of taxation is revised.

The legislative referendum, now approved by the voters, allows the city to increase its present appropriation of \$5 on each \$1000 of valuation for school maintenance by 25 cents on each \$1000 for the year ending March 31, 1914. It further provides for an increase of 25 cents each succeeding year for four years until the appropriation in 1917 and thereafter shall equal \$6 on each \$1000.

The tax limit in Cambridge at present is \$12 on each \$1000 of valuation so that unless this limit is increased the schools will be divided equally with the other city departments with respect to maintenance appropriations.

This year the school department received \$560,890.35 for maintenance. Upon this basis the 25-cent increase in salaries would amount in total to \$28,044.61, as the act passed by the Legislature specifically provided that this increase shall be used solely for raising the salaries of the public school teachers.

CLUB TO HEAR MR. TAFT

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Former President Taft will deliver an address here tonight before the Electrical Manufacturers Club on "Some Signs of the Times."

C. M. L. EXPLAINS GUARDED LIST; BUT IT IS OUT

While Secretary Digney Tells Reasons for Keeping Names Secret They Are Circulated Among the Politically Wise

REPLIES TO CHARGES

Answering the charge of "closed corporation" and other terms which have been applied to the Citizens Municipal League on account of their refusal to publish a list of their voting members, a list since circulated and published on page 15 of this newspaper, or to furnish a list to candidates, which is said to be one of the reasons for the withdrawal of Congressman Andrew J. Peters from the race, Charles A. Digney, secretary of the league says: "It is true that I have refused to give a list of the voting members of the league. Up until 48 hours ago I had never been requested to. When asked for a list I took the matter up with our executive committee and was advised to withhold it from everyone for several reasons.

"First, it would not be fair to the committee who have spent months of study to bring about the present situation for (Continued on page seven, column three)

WAKEFIELD URGED TO DISCONTINUE ELECTRIC PLANT

Frank J. Henkel Tells Voters Town May Get Cheaper Gas if Losing Branch Is Dropped

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Frank J. Henkel of the municipal light board issued a public statement today in behalf of the board, urging the town to discontinue operation of the electric branch of the plant and make a contract for current out of town.

He said that if this is done electric rates to domestic consumers can be reduced and that there will be a favorable prospect of lower gas rates, as the profits of the gas department will not then be used to offset the deficits in the electric branch.

In anticipation of making a contract with Wakefield, the commissioners of the Reading municipal plant are now installing new equipment to increase the output.

Mr. Henkel further announces that the local gas plant will close the year with a clean slate and that the increased revenue can be applied to reducing gas rates, providing the town votes to buy its electricity in Reading or elsewhere. The present gas rate is \$1.30, net, and that for electricity 15 cents, net. Action will be taken next Monday night on the board's plan.

MR. WILSON MAY ASK AID OF REPUBLICANS ON CURRENCY

Conference With Mr. Weeks Shows President Is Ready to Seek Harmonious Action on Money Measure by Cooperative and Not Partisan Methods

WASHINGTON—By calling Senator Weeks of Massachusetts into conference with him last night President Wilson practically abandoned serious consideration of partizan currency legislation and looked for solution of the problem by cooperation between Democrats and Republicans.

A talk of an hour and a quarter with the Massachusetts Senator acquainted the President with the probability that should a party caucus be decided upon a bill would not be reported until well past the first of the year.

There being fully as wide a divergence of opinion among the Democrats of the Senate as among the Democrats of the committee it is now likely that the President will seek the Republican help that was urged upon him when the currency bill was in the formative state. It has been brought to his attention that a good

many Republican senators would like to support a good bill.

After the three days recess of the Senate committee it was thought a line up of votes more favorable to the administration measure would be apparent, but when Wednesday's session showed even less progress than before in this direction a definite course of action was sought.

Senator Weeks, as the only practical banker in the committee, and a member of the national monetary commission, is regarded as the minority leader of the committee. The President called him into counsel to find out by what method a satisfactory bill could be reported by the committee. The President now has a pretty clear idea of how the administration's attitude can be adjusted so as to secure Republican support. The

(Continued on page ten, column one)

LOCAL MARINES PRACTISING FOR PORTO RICO MANEUVERS



Company D, Charlestown, drills on the firing line

Capt. Walter N. Hill of company D, United States marine corps, stationed at the Charlestown navy yard, today marched his men to the naval institution at Chelsea for the second day's practice in service evolutions preparatory to the "war game" at Porto Rico, where they will join other companies.

NEW HAVEN ROAD IN ANSWER WOULD JUSTIFY BOND ISSUE

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company would justify its convertible bond issue by an amendment to its charter, passed by the Legislature of Connecticut March 26, 1907, and accepted by the stockholders May 27, 1907 without a dissenting vote, in an answer filed in the supreme court today to the proceedings brought against it and the public service commission by former Governor Bulkeley and other stockholders seeking to set aside the approval of the commission to the issue of \$67,552,000 of bonds and \$75,520 additional shares of capital stock.

The company sets up in its answer that its charter was amended by the Connecticut Legislature so that the company at any time, having outstanding contracts entitling holders to future delivery of shares of its capital stock, makes an additional issue of its shares, the directors of the company may by a two-thirds vote offer to the holders of the contracts respectively or their assigns the right to subscribe for such shares at the same time that new stock may be offered to its stockholders, and at the same price and in the same ratio as if the holders of said contracts were already holders of the stock to the fu-

ture delivery of which they were entitled.

The company says the commission was not required to give hearings on the application for leave to issue additional capital stock.

The company further contends that

the commission acted lawfully in the exercise of a jurisdiction conferred upon it by the law.

Charles F. Choate, counsel for the company, will ask tomorrow for a speedy hearing in the case.

HARTFORD, Conn.—From the same sources which so accurately predicted that former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley would file an appeal against the majority action of the Massachusetts public service commission in approving the issue of \$67,000,000 debenture bonds by the New Haven road, it was said Wednesday night that it was very likely that the appeal would be vacated in the Massachusetts superior court, together with the injunction, which is to be heard Monday.

All this is the result of a visit to Hartford Wednesday evening of Chairman Howard Elliott, who had a long conference with Mr. Bulkeley and later with Edward Milligan, a New Haven director,

EXPERT INSISTS EDUCATION WILL HELP MILK TRADE

Secretary Wilfred Wheeler Tells Chamber of Commerce Committee Dealers Need Encouragement and Enlightenment

BILL REPEAL URGED

Saunders Act Is Declared a Mistake at Hearing—Mr. Ellis Says Bill Was Passed When Good for Farmers

Education and encouragement rather than legislation is what is wanted to improve the milk situation, Wilfred Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, told a gathering of producers, dealers and consumers at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Representative George H. Ellis, author of the Ellis milk bill, presided. Walter E. Smith and J. P. Bowditch made up the other members of the subcommittee on milk. John Orcutt, secretary of the agricultural committee, was also present.

Mr. Wheeler declared that the legislation of the past few years has done more harm than anything else. He said the farmer could make it profitable to himself by not selling his milk but by giving it back to the farm if he could get a market for his cream.

Chairman Ellis said he hoped the conference would lead to a betterment in the milk situation. He sought to limit the discussion so far as possible to whether legislation was needed or not. There was almost a unanimous opinion that further legislation was not wanted. Wilfred Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, was emphatically opposed to the Ellis bill or to any milk legislation now.

William Graustein, a milk dealer, said what was most needed was the repeal of the Saunders bill, which prevented the shipping of milk in less than carload lots. He declared that the big interests that aided in the passage of the Saunders bill would oppose any attempt to repeal it as they were profiting by its provisions.

Chairman Ellis said the big interests were not back of the bill but that it was passed through the mistaken supposition that the farmers themselves were in favor of it.

Mr. Graustein asked Mr. Ellis why, inasmuch as he admitted the bill was a mistake, it remained on the statute books for the last three years without being repealed by the Republican Legislature.

In opening, Mr. Ellis said that the committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce does think some legislation necessary. The herds are being decreased at a time when they should be increased, he said. The committee recommended the encouragement of the small producer of milk and the promotion of agriculture ought to come through the encouragement of the small farmer and intensive farming. The committee had no plan, he said.

George R. Bedinger, director of the Baby Hygiene Association, said his organization would give its whole-hearted support to any measure favored by its trustees.

William L. Bowditch said that the public should be educated to the value of milk.

George F. Whiting, a large wholesale dealer, said the present situation was due to lack of understanding as to the production and the distribution of milk.

Mr. Smith of the committee asked Mr. Whiting: Do you object as a distributor to any legislation at present on the books?

Mr. Whiting—I think certain details might be changed that are very drastic, but the fundamental principles are all right. I realize that we are not in a position where drastic measures are necessary. I should prefer at this moment not to make any specific recommendations.

George Albee of Concord said there were three things in his opinion that the chamber should take up in connection with this product, an investigation into why there had apparently been unreasonable delay on the part of our federal courts that are determining the cases on file against the so-called milk trust of Boston, second, the facilities and rates for transportation of milk, and third, that the chamber should further some legislation for the better production, transportation and sale of milk.

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Athens Takes Under Discussion New Porte Proposals

TURCO-GREEK AGREEMENT IS PREDICTED

Though Negotiations Proceed Slowly It Is Belief of Close Observer That Understanding Will Be Reached Peacefully

WAR IS NOT DESIRED

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—The discussions of the new proposals of the Porte which were recently handed to the Greek foreign minister by the Turkish representatives have now been resumed. Little is known of the nature of the new clauses, since the government has expressed a desire that they shall receive no publicity until the small committee which has been appointed by M. Venetzelos for the purposes of investigation shall have completed its labors.

Generally speaking, however, it may be accepted that they much resemble the conditions which Turkey has been able to impose upon Bulgaria. It is, of course, perfectly absurd for Ottoman statesmen to imagine that they can impose upon Greece, who has emerged successfully from two wars, the same humiliation that beaten, discredited Bulgaria has been forced to accept, and unless the Porte is cognizant of that fact and is prepared to whittle down its pretensions in double quick time, the fears of the pessimists, who avow that Greece is on the eve of a third war, may well be realized.

The writer, however, has yet seen no reason to change his personal opinion that though negotiations between the two states will be fraught with difficulty and will, moreover, be oftentimes dangerous and critical, an understanding will eventually be reached without recourse to force. Some of the demands put forward by Greece are, of course, little short of ridiculous, and upon these the Hellenic government may be expected to give way without delay. Any proposals made to an oriental power must include ample scope for bargaining.

Greece will not, however, sacrifice the interests of the country, and there are radical points of difference on which Turkey must compromise, and that quickly. Greece has astonished even her wildest chauvinists by her military exploits and financial strength, but it must be borne in mind that this little country of 2,500,000 people has maintained an army of 240,000 men in the field for over 12 months, and that during that period she has fought two costly wars. Small wonder therefore that the exchequer is running dry, and this fact will

force the government to demand a speedy settlement.

Political conditions in Turkey do not imply that the Porte is desirous of engaging in further combat. It must be remembered that the destinies of the Ottoman empire are today in the hands of three men whose personal vanity and lust for despotic power far outweigh any consideration for the welfare of their country. Thanks to the easy triumph over Bulgaria, the prestige of Talaat Bey and consequently of the committee of union and progress, has been completely restored.

A successful war against Greece could at best but slightly augment this prestige, while an unsuccessful combat would forever destroy their influence, and would probably drive them fugitives from their land. Now it is by no means assured that Turkey would emerge victorious from such a fight. True, she has concentrated vast hordes of men in Thrace, but there is no reason to think that they are any better organized than was the case 12 months ago.

The Greek army, on the other hand, is composed of seasoned troops who have past victories to spur them on to further triumph. Should, as would be necessary, the Turkish army move westward towards the Mestor river, the Greeks could destroy the railway line at several points, and the Ottoman commissariat would forthwith have to resort to wheeled transport. It is exceedingly improbable that it would be able to stand the strain thus imposed upon it, as the badly organized, unskilled hordes would be reduced to the same point of starvation as heralded their former defeat in Macedonia.

On sea Turkish chances are even more hopeless. The refitting of the Ottoman fleet is impossible owing to the absence of stores, and her ships would leave the shelter of the Dardanelles only to encounter destruction at the hands of the Greeks. Moreover, a surprise occupation of the islands by the Turks would have no effect upon the Hellenic government, even though the impressionable Athenian mind might thereby be excited, for while Greece remains mistress of the Aegean, the ultimate result of any such enterprise could not be other than to subsequently present the raiders as a further addition to the thousands of prisoners of war who are at present enjoying the hospitality of Hellas.

In the face of these considerations, therefore, it is not reasonable to suppose that the Young Turk leaders, who are, be it noted, men who at all times place their own interests before those of their country, will be inclined to risk their all on such a hazardous enterprise as would be a war with Greece. Herein lies the hope of a peaceful outcome to the negotiations which are taking place between the Greek and Turkish delegations.

CANADA GOVERNOR
GENERAL RETURNS
TO OTTAWA POST

Duke and Duchess of Connaught Get Enthusiastic Sendoff as They Board Ship at Liverpool

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—Canada's governor-general, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, together with the Duchess of Connaught, left Liverpool for Ottawa on board the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's royal mail steamer Empress of Britain. Their royal highnesses were accompanied by the Princess Patricia and their suite, and they had a most enthusiastic and loyal sendoff.

There was a guard of honor, consisting of three officers and 100 men of the eighth Irish battalion ("The King's") Liverpool regiment and a detachment of the boy scouts and the boys of the Lancashire and national (Navy League) sea-training homes. An interesting ceremony took place in connection with the latter when his royal highness graciously presented the Read gold medal to the best all-round boy for the year.

His royal highness appeared to be well pleased with the various detachments.

"On the starboard side of this well-known liner partition walls were taken down to make room for a spacious drawing room for her royal highness the duchess. This room is tastefully decorated and leaves a homely and pleasing impression.

Leading out of this room is the duchess' bedroom, and adjoining this is the Duke of Connaught's room. On the other side of the ship are the suites of rooms for H. R. H. the Princess Patricia and her maid-in-waiting. The decorations and furnishings are carried out in a similar manner to the rooms on the starboard side.

BLACKSTONE—Benson Players.

HYDE PARK—McNally.

GARICK—Winton.

LANALIE—A Trip to Washington."

OLYMPIQUE—Chauve Ovott.

POWER—A Good Little Devil."

STUDEBAKER—De Wolfe Hopper.

CHICAGO

BOSTON—The Whip. Starts Tuesday.

CASTLE—"We the People." 8:10.

COLONIAL—"Madcap Duchesses."

HOLLINS—Miss Julia Sandersson. 8.

KEITH'S—Vanderbilt. 2. 8.

ARTISTIC—Night and Paid For." 8:10.

PARK—Miss Elsie Ferguson. 8:10.

PLYMOUTH—"Let's Go A-Gardening." 8:15.

SHUBERT—"Honeymoon Express." 8.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Mondays, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., song recital,

Frances Ezeleff, harpist; 8:15 p. m., Kneisel quartet; Henri L. Leroy, clarinetist, etc.

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., piano recital, Ignace Paderewski.

Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Miss Frieda Hempel, soprano; assisted by orchestra of Boston symphony players.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."

BELANCO—David Warfield.

BOOTH—"The Great Adventure."

CORONATION—Fiona Fullerton, Perlmutter.

COSTER—"Pep's Mr. Henry."

CRITERION—"Indian Summer."

EMPIRE—Miss Ethel Barrymore.

FULTON—"After Five."

GRAND—"Years of Discretion."

HAIRIS—"Miss Phoenix."

KNICKERBOCKER—Donald Brian.

LYRIC—"Prunelle."

LITTLE—"Five."

LYCEUM—"The Peacock."

NEW AMSTERDAM—"Keweenahs."

REPUBLIC—"Temperamental Journey."

SHUBERT—Forbes Robertson.

THIRTY NINETH—"Alibi."

WALLACKS—Cyril Maude.

WEST END—"Five Frankforters."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Benson Players.

HYDE PARK—McNally.

GARICK—Winton.

LANALIE—A Trip to Washington."

OLYMPIQUE—Chauve Ovott.

POWER—"A Good Little Devil."

STUDEBAKER—De Wolfe Hopper.

SIR STARR JAMESON LEAVES ENGLAND FOR SOUTH AFRICA



(Copyright by Central News)

Sir Starr Jameson going on board R. M. S. Saxon for South Africa

(Special to the Monitor)

SOUTHAMPTON, England—Sir Starr Jameson, who has been for some time in England, sailed recently by the Royal Mail steamer Saxon. Sir Starr Jameson, who

first came prominently into notice owing to the part which he played in the famous raid on the Transvaal in 1895, has for nearly 20 years been a prominent figure in South African politics. He was premier of Cape Colony from 1904 to 1908.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BALKANS DISPUTES STILL IN FUTURE

Political Situation Regarded With Misgivings, and Hope of Favorable Commercial Settlement, Which Might Lay Foundation of Lasting Peace, Is Postponed

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The present political situation in the Balkans is regarded with misgivings. The Serbs are arrogant in victory, and reports that King Peter is coming to Vienna to visit the Emperor Franz Josef are again ripe. These reports are not credited by any one who knows the proud monarch who rules over Austria-Hungary.

King Peter has a past that is not readily forgiven by a monarch like the Emperor; thus it is very unlikely that the King will ever be invited to Budapest. The prejudice against King Peter does not extend to his son, who would be well received in Vienna, should the opportunity occur.

Meanwhile, the understanding which was reached between the countries is giving place to considerable irritation. The hope of a favorable commercial settlement, which might lay the foundation of lasting peace in the western and central Balkans, has been postponed and perhaps abandoned. The Serbs are exceeding their rights in chasing the Albanians into their fastnesses, and Austria-Hungary sternly resents this.

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The coming of winter gives the diplomats an opportunity of settling all outstanding disputes, and it is to be hoped that they will avail themselves of it, otherwise there is considerable danger that the trouble in the Balkans will break out anew in spring and perhaps become perennial.

On the starboard side of this well-known liner partition walls were taken down to make room for a spacious drawing room for her royal highness the duchess. This room is tastefully decorated and leaves a homely and pleasing impression.

Austria-Hungary, Italy and Germany are determined that the frontiers shall not be altered to benefit Servia, but it is likely that they would welcome any propositions, which would afford Albania a better chance of consolidation. It is possible that some move of this kind is contemplated in Vienna and in Berlin. Austria gave way with very bad grace

ULSTER PROSPECTS FOR COMPROMISE IS BRISTOL TOPIC

C. E. Hobhouse, M. P., Says
They Hope for Peaceful Solution
but Will Repress Disorder

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, England—C. E. Hobhouse, M. P., addressing a meeting of his constituents at Bristol recently, as already reported by cable, said that with regard to both the land question and home rule it was admitted on all sides that something must be done. The voice of reason had again been heard and it was assumed that there was no valid reason why legislation should not be legislation of accord rather than discord, and that some common agreement might be arrived at by which measures could be acceptable to all parties in the state.

If, Mr. Hobhouse continued, such legislative agreement could be arrived at, it would be infinitely creditable to all parties concerned. He on his part was in an optimistic mood, and was sanguine enough to believe that there might be such a rapprochement between the two parties as might produce the result to which he had alluded. Lord Loreburn's letter was admirable, temperate, and well argued, but it ought to be made quite plain that it was entirely the product of the writer. It had no origin in members of the government either collectively or individually. Nevertheless, he continued, they were ready to consider any possible results which might be achieved by its publication.

They desired, they hoped for and expected a peaceful solution. It would, in their opinion, be disastrous and criminal; these were not too strong words to use, if they were to neglect any opening which made for peace, but it would be equally disastrous to all government in the future in this country, and equally criminal on their part if they were to yield to violence, actual or anticipated.

"If disorder arises," Mr. Hobhouse said in conclusion, "we shall repress it. If advances are made, we shall respond as long as those advances do not violate the essential condition that there shall be an Irish Parliament in Ireland, and an Irish executive responsible to that Parliament for the government of Ireland.

This question has got to be settled," he added, "it has got to be settled within the limits of this Parliament, and settled it will be so long as it depends upon us."

Meanwhile, the news from Albania itself is disquieting. Messages received from the provisional government and from Essad Pasha, indicate that both parties are at loggerheads. The news only reaches Vienna when it suits one of the two parties and is colored according to need. The lack of reliable information thus makes it very difficult to judge the situation as a whole, but the prevailing impression in Vienna is that if some measure is not taken almost immediately to arrange for the settlement of the country, some almost irretrievable step will be taken by one of the chiefs, perhaps even rendering any election of a prince superfluous.

Essad Pasha has already declared himself President, and says that he is "nursing" the country until the arrival of the legitimate sovereign relieves him of the task, but the danger exists that when that monarch does arrive in Albania he may find that he is little more than a puppet in the hands of an influential statesman, who has employed the interval to arrogate unto himself all the power.

As it stands, its magnificence, and its historical value, it is unsurpassed by any castle in Germany, and at one time the Emperor was strongly in favor of its restoration. It is a well-known fact that the citizens of Heidelberg desire to retain it in its present condition.

Dr. Friedrich von Duhn, professor of archeology of Heidelberg University, lecturing recently to an assembly of university students in the

United Kingdom to Extend Its Telephone Service Area

BRITISH POSTAL REPORT SHOWS STEADY GROWTH

Number of Letters Delivered Per Head of Population Increased Approximately by Two, Bringing the Total Figure to 72.1

TELEPHONE PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The report issued by the postmaster-general for 1912-13 shows steady progress in the growth of business in all directions. In some sections, the large increase of 1911-12 has not been maintained, but this is due solely to the temporary impetus given to postal work by the coronation and by the labor troubles which occurred at that period.

In the case of the number of letters going through the post office, the present year shows an increase of 3.5 per cent as compared with an increase of 4.6 per cent in 1911-12 and 3.4 per cent in 1910-11. The number of letters delivered per head of the population has increased approximately by two during 1912-13, thus reaching the very high figure of 72.1 letters per head.

A curious decrease is noted in the number of post cards delivered during the last year throughout the United Kingdom, London alone showing a small increase of 2 per cent. In the number of newspapers delivered by post a large increase is noted in Ireland, where the rate of increase is 6.1 per cent as compared with a decrease of 4.1 per cent last year. The total number for the United Kingdom has now again reached the 1908-9 figures, which constituted a record prior to that year.

The total number of packets posted without any address reaches the high figure of 408,000, a decrease, however, on the figure registered for last year.

A great increase in the use of motor vans for the delivery of mails is noted this year. Services have been established between London and Bournemouth, Shrewsbury and Stafford, Salisbury and Romsey, Liverpool and Stoke-on-Trent, and Derby and Mansfield.

The year under consideration is the fourth since reduced rates have been introduced between this country and the United States. The continuous increase in postal communication between the two countries is well maintained, showing an increase of 7.5 per cent on the amount sent from England to the United States over the preceding year, and of 6.8 per cent on communications from the United States to this country.

The weight of magazines, newspapers and trade journals sent to Canada by magazine post during the year 1912 increased by 1,088,000, the figure for 1912 being 5,785,000 pounds. In the issue of money orders, it is to be noted that in January last arrangements were made for the use, at certain postoffices of free money orders to the divisional officers of the Board of Trade for remitting to their agents money to be paid out for unemployment insurance benefits.

In the postoffice savings banks statistics, it is shown that the amount deposited last year, £50,708,852, exceeded that withdrawn by £1,326,974. This excess is larger than that of any year since 1901, with the exception of 1911, when the postoffice savings banks increased their business by reason of the failure of other banks. The interest credited to depositors in 1912 amounted to £42,259,082 as compared with £4,092,331 in 1911.

With regard to telegrams the postmaster-general's report gives a table showing the number and value of telegrams which passed over postoffice wires during the year ending March 21, 1913:

NELSON SHAFT COVERED WITH WREATHS ON TRAFALGAR DAY



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

One of the lions on the Nelson column decorated for Trafalgar day

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Nelson column was tastefully and effectively decorated as ever

on the occasion of the commemoration of Trafalgar day by the hundreds of wreaths sent from every part of the United Kingdom and from the dominions and colonies.

The plinth of the column was covered with laurel and on each side hung a medallion framing the letter "N." On the south side, facing the admiralty,

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE CONDITION IS ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The foreign office have intimated to the board of education that in order to be eligible to receive the Nobel peace prize, to be awarded on Dec. 14, 1914, candidates must be proposed to the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament by a duly qualified person before Feb. 1 next.

The following persons alone are qualified to propose candidates: (1) Past and present members of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament and members of the advisory board of the Nobel Institute. (2) Members of the parliaments and governments of different countries and members of the inter-parliamentary union. (3) Members of the international arbitration court at The Hague. (4) Members of the commission of the international peace bureau. (5) Members and associates of the Institute of International Law. (6) University professors of law, of political science, of history and of philosophy. (7) Persons who have received the prize. It is to be borne in mind that the prize may be given not only to individuals but also to an association or an institution. All further information can be obtained from the Comite Nobel du Parlement Norvegien, Drammensvei 19, Kristiania, Norway.

Number	1912-13.	Receipts.	1911-12.
Ordinary	71,716,000	£2,867,934	70,649,000
Postage	4,472,000	2,106,592	4,347,000
Foreign	10,892,000	148,304	11,459,000
Railway free	1,506,000	502,413	1,383,000
Railway reduced rate	29,000	61,200*	23,000
Government free	545,000	413	635,000
Total	89,161,000	2,868,752	88,494,000

*Estimated value.

AUSTRALIA NOW IN POSSESSION OF NAVAL STATION

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The battleship Australia steamed into Sydney harbor on Oct. 4. On her way from England after leaving South Africa, she was in wireless communication with Sydney.

This ship was under the command of Rear Admiral Sir George Patey, who took over the command of the Australian squadron on his arrival, and Sir George Hall, the imperial admiral in these waters, took his departure, regretted on all sides, for during his stay here his sound commonsense and practical handling of naval matters have been felt and appreciated by every Australian.

The British admiralty have handed over to the commonwealth government the entire naval station, and the Australian flag is flying over the admiral's ship. This event marks a great change in this history.

The subsidized British fleet has passed away, and an Australian owned and manned fleet has taken its place, under full control of the commonwealth, but pledged to support the mother land in the hour of need, harmoniously working with the British admiralty for the defense of British possessions when and where required.

OUDTSHOORN TO BUILD HALL

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The erection of a new town hall at a cost of £30,000 has been decided on by the ratepayers of Oudtschoorn, to celebrate the municipal jubilee.

HIGHER FARM STANDARDS FOR ENGLAND URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Among the incidents which impressed the party of British statesmen who toured Australia, was a visit to the greatest coal-producing center of the commonwealth, in the Newcastle district of New South Wales.

Coal constitutes the most important of the many mineral resources of New South Wales, and the coal fields in that state are of much greater importance as regards area and quality of coal than in any other part of Australia, coal being distributed over an area of 28,000 square miles.

Newcastle, the center of the New South Wales coal trade, is fitted with all the requirements of a busy port, and the New South Wales government has erected extensive wharves, fitted with the latest appliances in machinery to facilitate shipment.

The visiting parliamentarians were afforded every opportunity of inspecting the mines in the district, and they were impressed and interested by what they saw. At the Hebburn Colliery, in the Maitland district, they were particularly interested in the working of a coal-cutting machine, which was specially erected for their benefit at the pit top.

At Newcastle the party were taken for a trip round the harbor in the steamer Minerva, and were afforded an opportunity of viewing the car-loading operations.

BRITISH VISITORS SEE COAL MINES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, England.—Mr. Runciman, the president of the board of agriculture, addressing a meeting at Leeds recently, dealt at considerable length with the land policy of the government.

Discussing the position of the agricultural laborer, Mr. Runciman said that every expert would agree that in those districts where the agricultural laborer had no alternative but to work on farms or to leave the country altogether, he was much worse paid than where there was alternative employment.

In Yorkshire the alternative employment provided in the manufacturing industries, in the mining, and in the towns, had tended to keep up the level of wages above the level of Oxfordshire, Dorset, and to some extent Wiltshire. Wherever the laborer had no alternative, he knew perfectly well that if he went off his farm he only had a job at another farm open to him. Not only had he no alternative livelihood in the purely agricultural counties, but in nine out of ten districts he had no alternative residence.

It had been said that the laborer could obtain higher wages by showing greater efficiency, but he, Mr. Runciman, contended that if the laborer was to increase his efficiency he must first have a greater degree of hope. He must have an outlook that was worth something, he must be able to see something beyond the tail of another man's plow.

"If his standard be low and his hopes be small," Mr. Runciman continued, amidst cheers, "it is for us to raise the standard and give him some foundations for his hope. What the government intended was that the man should have a better outlook, that if he was willing to work it he should have a garden of his own, or at any rate an allotment. To the acquisition of either of these there were at present two main obstacles: First, the farmers naturally objected to portions of their farms being taken in order that small holdings might be created, and secondly, there was a strong prejudice amongst large estate owners against in any way breaking them up."

In regard to the former, Mr. Runciman contended that no farmer, long-headed enough to look into the future, could fail to see the advantages to himself of having colonies of small holders at hand available for the times of the greatest pressure. In regard to the latter, the unreasonable prejudice must be broken down. As regarded cost, the state had no right to take land for less than it was worth, but as a corollary the landowner had no right to demand from the community for his land more than it was worth.

The subject of Italian finance has figured so largely in many of the speeches, notably in that of Signor Pavia, under secretary to the treasury, who pointed out that in spite of the cost of the Lybian war public works had been carried out in the country and no extra burden of taxation placed on the people.

The minister of justice, Signor Credaro,

vehemently denied in his speech that there was any truth in the reports of a secret understanding between the government and the Vatican on the subject of clerical candidates. All such reports he qualified as calumnies.

FARM LABORER'S WAGE INCREASES IN PARTS OF ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy.—There are parts of Italy that feel the dearth of agricultural laborers as other parts of the world do. Many in northern countries are in the habit of regarding Sicily as the home of cheap labor, but the Sicilian landowner and farmer have a different tale to tell.

Twenty years ago a farm laborer could hire at a wage that averaged a lira and a half. Today he asks three lire and a half, and in harvest time four and sometimes five lire. It goes without saying that in harvest time the landholder must pay this wage or lose his crop.

It is said, in addition to this, by Sicilians, that whereas formerly the worst type of Sicilian emigrated to the United States and the Argentine, now this type often stays at home and the industrious farmer and farm hand goes to America, North or South.

However this may be, it points to an increase in the actual wages paid and probably a better degree of comfort and decency for the Sicilian laborer, though this is not entirely proportionate to higher pay.

DANISH PROTEST RUSSIA EXCLUSION OF HERR BRANDES

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The Danish secretary of state has lodged a protest with the Russian government against the exclusion of Herr George Brandes from Russia.

The eminent Danish critic and literary man was about the average yearly income of the industrial employees was £73 14s. 9d. Last year it reached £100 5s. 5d. an increase of £28 10s. 8d. The total added value to raw materials by factory work was £22,611,000. The factories turned out goods to the value of £61,000,000, and employed 115,000 hands, paying in wages the huge sum of £11,500,000.

The Russian government, however, has so far maintained the prohibition, and gives as a reason for doing so that the parent's faith must be the deciding factor in regard to Jewish nationality, and that, in the circumstances they have no alternative but to enforce the law, which prohibits the immigration of Jews.

The commonwealth statistician has supplied up to date figures with regard to increases in population. He estimates the entire population of the commonwealth on June 30, last, to be 4,801,946 indicating an increase since last census of 346,941. New South Wales had the largest actual gain, viz. 160,650. There are 2,501,914 males and 2,300,032 females.

ART VALUES DISCUSSED BY BERNARD SHAW

British Dramatist Declares That Amount a Work Will Bring in the Market Does Not Necessarily Establish Its Real Worth

COMPARISONS MADE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—George Bernard Shaw delivered the first lecture of the autumn session at the Three Arts Club to a large audience of members. The club is a ladies club, and Miss Lena Ashwell, the well known actress, was in the chair. Mr. Shaw declared that in the course of an evening's talk he could do no more than touch the fringe of a big subject such as the present: "The Economics of the Three Arts."

His desire was to impress his audience with the fact that the market value of an artist's work was no gauge to the real value of his work; therefore, in order to make it possible for a man to live, and yet do good things, he advocated a kind of artistic compromise.

Highly paid journalists, he declared, were those who had the art of writing what will just keep for 24 hours, the sort of thing you read in today's paper, but could not induce yourself to read in yesterday's. Doing that class of work is the way to make money. Therefore, he urged his listeners to do poor work on Tuesday and Wednesday and to keep alive in a poor way, but on Thursday and Friday let them do good work. "In existing conditions this is the only possible way and if you have talent, you will struggle out of the ruck."

He warned them against doing inferior work for 10 years, and then setting about to produce good. When the 10 years were at an end they would find themselves incapable of any decent work whatsoever.

Mr. Shaw reminded his hearers that he had on several occasions pointed out in the general belief of the human race an artist was a blackguard, and that the ordinary working man or the trader regarded art as a vice. Coming to the real question of what an artist was worth, they encountered a whole host of disquieting anomalies. These were extremely repugnant to their sense of true values. The exchange value of things had no relation to their real value.

He found it difficult without seeming personal and hurting somebody's feelings to give an illustration of people who were relatively overpaid. But in general terms he called upon them to consider the career of an actress, who without talent, might for many years of her life be quite highly paid, and put into a position where she could mix in the best society, and might possess also everything that her heart desired.

On the other hand consider Florence Nightingale and Josephine Butler, who were not paid at all, but violently maltreated and abused, or Joan of Arc amongst women, or Jesus of Nazareth amongst men, who for giving themselves in the interests of mankind, and rendering to it the highest service, were put to an extreme, cruel end, and, up to the final moment, were discouraged to the extent that such people could be discouraged. That, he said, is society expressing itself.

There was literally no use for a man to say, "I am doing a high class of work and must be paid more highly than others who do less." The artist must realize that his market value is out of all proportion to his real value, and has no relation whatever to its essential social utility. He will, while doing work of the highest value, most likely have an extremely hard time of it. He may be fined, imprisoned, or forcibly fed—and if determined to carry his work to the highest point, will probably be executed.

The audience were moved to laughter and cheers by this remark, and Mr. Shaw demanded of them why they seemed to be so amused. "I suppose," he said, answering his own question, "because the majority of us feel that we shall never get near to that particular point at all."

AUSTRALIA SHOWS 1912 TO BE RECORD YEAR IN INDUSTRIES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The chamber of manufacturers at its annual meeting dealt with the figures for 1912 which constitutes a record year, and shows rapid growth all round.

Ten years ago the average yearly income of the industrial employees was £73 14s. 9d. Last year it reached £100 5s. 5d. an increase of £28 10s. 8d. The total added value to raw materials by factory work was £22,611,000. The factories turned out goods to the value of £61,000,000, and employed 115,000 hands, paying in wages the huge sum of £11,500,000.

The commonwealth statistician has supplied up to date figures with regard to increases in population. He estimates the entire population of the commonwealth on June 30, last, to be 4,801,946 indicating an increase since last census of 346,941. New South Wales had the largest actual gain, viz. 160,650. There are 2,501,914 males and 2,300,032 females.

NEW INDIA JUDGE APPOINTED

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—The King has approved the appointment of Ashutosh Chaudhuri, barrister-at-law, to be a puisne judge of the high court of Calcutta, in succession to Sir Richard Hartington, who is about to retire from the bench.

A persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit

National Biscuit Company is inspired by a persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit and to deliver them in perfect condition.

The accomplishment of this purpose has resulted in the building of modern bakeries, in the invention of new machinery, in the exercise of unceasing care, in the selection of finest ingredients.

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Estimation of Roads to Begin Soon

When President Wilson Appoints Successor to Interstate Commission the Traffic Expert Will Direct Road Appraisal

ORGANIZATION BEGINS

WASHINGTON—Physical valuation of America's railroads as provided in the act of Congress approved March 1 last, awaits only the acceptance by President Wilson of the resignation of Charles A. Prouty, interstate commerce commissioner, to set the work in motion. Mr. Prouty has been decided upon by the interstate commerce commission to be director of the valuation task and has tendered his resignation as a commissioner to take effect at once. President Wilson has as yet been unable to satisfy himself as to a successor to Mr. Prouty on the commission.

So soon as Mr. Prouty is free, which it is expected will be within a few days, he will be appointed by the commission to his new position and the active work will begin. How long it will last or how many millions of dollars will be spent before the work is completed nobody has been willing to predict, but it is admitted to be one of the biggest statistical tasks ever undertaken by any country.

Upon the appointment of a director, the five principal engineers will proceed at once to their respective headquarters to organize their working forces. To facilitate the work the commission has divided the United States into five districts, with an engineer in charge of each, as follows:

Headquarters at Washington, D. C., engineer, E. F. Wendt of Pittsburgh, formerly with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad.

Central district—Headquarters at Chicago, engineer, Prof. W. D. Pence, formerly at the University of Wisconsin.

Western district—Headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., engineer, J. S. Worley, a consulting engineer of Kansas City.

Pacific district—Headquarters at San Francisco, engineer, R. A. Thompson.

Southern district—Headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn., Engineer Jones of Nashville, Tenn.

Each principal engineer has an assistant, to be known as a district engineer, all of whom have been appointed and will go to their posts with the principals. Quarters have been engaged for the local staffs in the cities named and the organizations will be developed as rapidly as the chiefs can map out the work. All employees will be taken from the civil service lists of availables. Branches of these district headquarters will be established as the work progresses, such cities as New Orleans, Omaha and Oklahoma City, Okla., already being under consideration for branch offices.

The chief office of the work will be in Washington, the Epiphany building having been secured for quarters. The interstate commerce commission, to whom responsibility for the valuation task was given by Congress, will delegate practically all the detail to the director, and the director will conduct the work largely according to his own ideas. The principal engineers have been in conference much of the time since they were appointed last April perfecting a plan of procedure.

An advisory board of five prominent men will be named by the commission to consult and advise with the commission and the engineers from time to time with reference to the work. An advisory board originally appointed to assist in formulating a general plan of procedure reported Oct. 6 and having completed its work was discharged. On this board were John Skelton Williams, assistant secretary of the treasury; Prof. Henry C. Adams of the University of Michigan; C. F. Staples of the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission; Prof. E. W. Benét, public utility expert, and Oscar T. Crosby of Warrenton, Va., a retired engineer.

Professor Adams has gone to China and Mr. Crosby has gone to Borneo, but it is expected that the other three members of this board will be reappointed on the new advisory board. The members will be paid \$20 per day while serving. The director will receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, the principal engineers \$7500 and the district engineers \$5400.

The chief office will have an accounting department in charge of a resident accountant, a statistical division in charge of a chief statistician, and a real estate department in charge of a general supervisor of real estate. In the latter department will be a staff of attorneys engaged to search titles of property. Each district office will also have a staff of attorneys for the same purpose.

W. C. T. U. SELECTS ATLANTA AS NEXT CONVENTION CITY

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The executive committee of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union this morning selected Atlanta, Ga., for the place of meeting in 1914 on the invitation of the Georgia State W. C. T. U. The fortieth annual convention closed last night. Daniel A. Poling, secretary of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia were the speakers.

J. F. MALLEY IS CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—The Senate this afternoon confirmed J. F. Malley, as collector of internal revenue, third district of Massachusetts.

TOY THEATER IN BOSTON TO HAVE OWN PLAYHOUSE

Plans have been completed by the Toy theater, now in a small building in Lime street, to erect a large building in the regular theater district. It is expected that ground will be broken by January, performances to begin in the autumn of 1914.

This move is made possible by the donation of two large sums by persons at present anonymous, and the structure to be erected will correspond with the little theaters of New York and Philadelphia and the Fine Arts theater of Chicago, which seat about 300 each and which are fully equipped with large stage and complete lighting and scenic facilities.

The present theater is taken over by a corporation which will issue 300 shares of preferred stock guaranteed to pay 7 per cent, and the work of the theater will be carried along on the same lines that have governed it for two years. The theater will continue to give plays by American and foreign authors, especially such works as cannot command a commercial public, but can attract a limited public sufficient to warrant their production by amateurs.

ART NOTES

Mary Abbot Kinsman of Brookline is showing a special exhibit of hand needlework at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street. Most of the work is of quaint design and in cross-stitch. The Danish exhibit has attracted much attention, and many persons have visited the society rooms each day, the Danish people of the city showing an unusual interest in the work and often recognizing the handiwork of a friend in the samples shown.

Miss Sarah G. Flint has arranged for a series of talks on western art textiles at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, beginning Nov. 12 with tapestries. The second talk, Nov. 20, will be on "Rugs."

In December two talks are planned, the first, Dec. 4, on "Bobbin Lace" and the second, Dec. 11, on "Point Lace."

Twenty-two lectures on "Interior Decoration" by Howard Walker will be given at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

A complete set of Saracenic armor in nine pieces is to be seen at Shreve, Crump & Low. The armor is said to date back to the time the Spaniards drove the Moors from their land, and is of exquisite workmanship and design. A solid silver ship patterned after those of Charles V. of France is also shown. It is fashioned on the lines of the ancient galley and is hammered and chased by hand. The ship is ready to sail, with flags flying and sails full and with the crew on the deck and about the rigging. The nef was used in the old days for sweets and held the place of honor before the lord of the castle on the table.

In the "liberty" room of R. H. Stearns & Co. an excellent collection of Breda ware, a hand-colored Dutch pottery, is being shown. The colors in the pottery are those found in the plumage of the peacock and the designs are similar.

LYNN OPPOSING HIGHER FREIGHT CHARGE ON B. & M.

LYNN, Mass.—Vigorous opposition calling for protection of the shoe industries has developed in the traffic bureau of the new Lynn Chamber of Commerce at the proposed increase in freight rates on the Boston & Maine. A committee is at work preparing a brief protesting against an expected 110 per cent raise between this city and Boston for first-class freight and will file it with Washington authorities Saturday. The bureau may send a personal representative to the capital if occasion demands.

At the organization meeting of the traffic bureau Wednesday night in the Elks building, George H. Thornburn of Marblehead, formerly general passenger agent of the Boston & Maine, was chosen chairman, John D. Aspin, vice-chairman.

"To understand Spenser then, we must share his delight in what contradicts facts of common experience.

"We find in humanity everywhere individuals. Chaucer gave us no pictures

EDMUND SPENSER'S POETRY IS ANALYZED IN LECTURE BY PROF. GEORGE H. PALMER

Prof. George H. Palmer gave the third of his Lowell Institute lectures at Huntington Hall on Wednesday afternoon. He spoke on Spenser as a type of English poetry. He wished first to correct a common misconception, namely that Spenser, who called Chaucer his master, was near him in time. We forget that there was as much time between "The Canterbury Tales" and "The Faery Queen" as between the "Faery Queen" and the "Lyrical Ballads" of Wordsworth, he said.

"We instinctively group Spenser with Chaucer partly because distance shortens the tract of time and partly because of the barrenness in the fields of poetry between Chaucer and Spenser. To be sure there were some good poets grouped near Chaucer, or soon after, like Lydgate, Gowen, and Skelton, but the period following that showed only poets who either wrote with laboriously mechanical lines or else wandered off into indefiniteness with no line at all. Leading up to Spenser there were a few good names, like Wyatt, Surrey, sackville, Gascoigne, poets who began again to attune their lines to music and made ready for Spenser, who most of all poets was painter and musician.

"Chaucer's allegiance was to the world. He took his stand in nature, the joie de vivre. He is, as we saw, the type of elemental description or narrative. All narrative poets since follow more or less in Chaucer's path, their work colored of course by individual differences. Spenser's 'Mother Hubbard's Tale' is an attempt to write as Chaucer did, pure prose; that suited his narrative. But Spenser chose language for its poetic values in order to show the gulf between prose and poetry. He was one of the first to introduce poetic diction, a thing both of good and bad results. Spenser's diction was never spoken on earth. He wished to carry us away from the world, and so he could not use the language of the streets. He goes far back of his time for queer old words, and will use anything that has picture-making quality and color.

"Spenser makes little appeal to the intellect. He uses rather the presentative arts of painter and musician. We watch him as we watch a great pageant, and we remember how popular the pageant was in his day and just before. The morality plays were pageants, pictures of far-off scenes, and the court pageants that followed them made such things as draperies and noble bearing elements that got into Spenser's verse. But it is chiefly as a musician that Spenser marks out his type. He plays upon words, and where else shall we find such complex music?

"It is all interwoven with his lines, all the glorious rhythm, the heroic couplet, and stanzas of six, seven and eight lines. But these were not enough. Spenser builds up the famous and beautiful Spenserian stanza, which to his eight-syllable lines adds one Alexandrine line, a six-foot iambe. This sums up the whole of the stanza, and is the magic in the web of the beautiful whole.

"Spenser does not aim to make us think. He aims distinctly at monotonous. He used it as a great poetic engine. He handles his colors with subtlety. Note the delicacy of his alliteration. We do not know it is there till we look for it; but it has none the less been weaving its spell. He gives one tone color to a line to induce his mood, but we feel rather than know it.

"The fingering of his verse as it has been called, is exquisite. The monotony is not overdone, after all. He shifts his caesuras, and now rushes us ahead, now halts us, but usually gets a great flowing stream. He uses all the artifices of the musician with consummate skill.

"Spenser's personal experience may be divided into three periods, education, wander years and mastery. The son of a cloth merchant, he was rather ashamed of his origin and sought to be aristocratic, true to his love of the ideal. His schooling at Pembroke College, Cambridge, increased native tendencies, for Puritanism was rife there, and also the pedantry that was chiefly concerned with classic culture. For all his love of fancy, this moral strain in Spenser justified Milton's adjectives—that so seldom go astray—the sage and serious Spenser."

"He studied also Plato, and adored him. He believed with Plato that only in the heavens can reality be found, that this world is only a faint copy of reality. When he retired to farm life he saw it with the eyes of the classic pastoral poets.

"Spenser went to Ireland as follower of Lord Grey and there was given Kil Colman castle, where he lived so long alone and wrote his great poem—the longest poem in English, though he only carried out half of his scheme.

"Spenser aimed to produce the glories of that which is imagined, not seen, and this in his type as an English poet. Some who followed him were the two Fletchers, William Brown and later Shelley, as full of music and of aspiration as Spenser, and Coleridge too, in his greatest work, 'Christabel' and 'Kubla Khan.' And in all these is everywhere the magnifying of the poet's music."

MAIN CONFERENCE ELECTS GARDINER, ME.—The Maine conference of charities and correction has elected these officers: President, George E. Fog of Portland; first vice-president, Charles A. Knight of Gardiner; second vice-president, Rev. R. F. Johnson of Auburn; secretary, Francis H. Hiller of Portland.

JOHNSON STREET, NEWARK, ATTRACTIVE ILLINOIS COMMUNITY

NEWARK, Ill.—Attractive houses, beautiful hard maple trees, good roads and concrete walks exemplify the pride felt by the citizens of this little village—formerly known as Georgetown—in the welfare and appearance of their community. Newark is located in Kendall county, 60 miles southwest of Chicago, in a district where agriculture is the leading activity. Its population is about

500, made up largely of retired farmers and their families. Though two miles from a railroad line, Newark has four mail and four rural free deliveries of mail daily. It has telephone connection with outside points, and has a high school, three churches, several stores, two garages, and a state bank. Land is rich in this vicinity, producing two fine crops annually, and the community prospers accordingly.

CHARLES S. SYMONDS

UTICA LONG RICH IN ITS MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Empire State City Has Twenty-Three, One a Prize Winner and One With Record of Nearly Half Century

APPRECIATION IS KEEN

UTICA, N. Y.—This city has always had its active musicians, even from the early days when Dr. Thomas Hastings led the music at the First Presbyterian church. During that period he composed

"Nature has no scale of values. Not man as man, but of different individuals, and of many women. Spenser shows us woman, not identified. He gave us the abstract, not concrete. He has no individual characters. All his women are angels, save when they are bad, and then they are the very opposite. In general, his women are creatures to be worshipped; they are always the saving influences of men in the Spenserian type."

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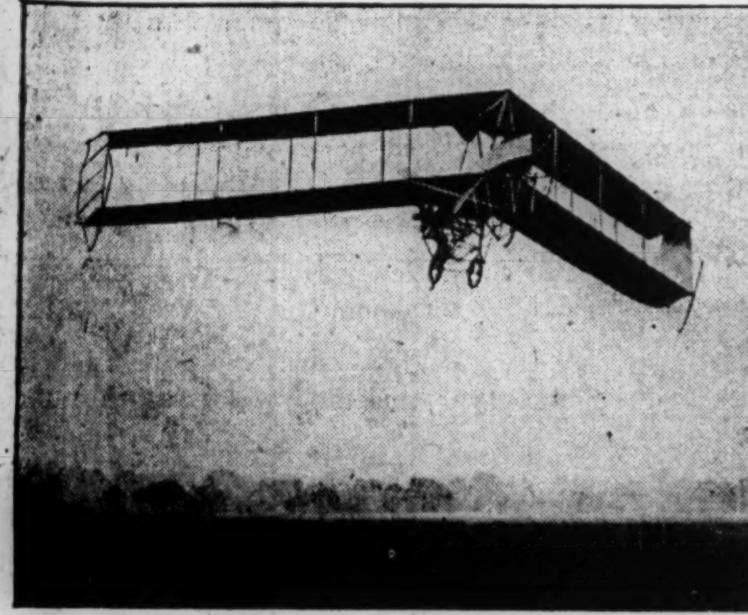
Experts to Test New Biplane

AUTOMATIC STABILITY NOW AIM OF AEROPLANE MAKERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—After progressing by leaps and bounds, it may be said that the aeroplane of today represents a gradual improvement in design during the last 18 months or two years. With the engine brought to such a state of perfection, the attention of designers and pilots is now turned principally to the question of stability. To the layman it would seem that an automatically stable aeroplane is exactly what is desired. To the pilot, however, an absolutely stable aeroplane has certain drawbacks.

Discussing the question recently, a well known military airman declared that he was by no means in favor of an aero-



(Copyright by Central News)

Dunne aeroplane, for which its inventor claims automatic stability

plane which required no control by the pilot. He would, he declared, very much prefer to use a machine which was easily controlled, than to pilot an automatically stable aeroplane. With the former, he maintained, the pilot would have much more confidence, whereas in the case of an automatically stable machine, in the event of anything going wrong, it would be a very much more difficult task to keep the aeroplane under any kind of control.

The whole question of stability is one upon which there has been considerable discussion recently, and although the supporters of the Dunne aeroplane claim that a machine of this design is more stable than many of the designs of aeroplanes with which the public is now familiar, it is scarcely possible to make a definite

BRITISH NAVY IS DISCUSSED AT LEAGUE DINNER IN LONDON

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—As already reported by cable, the Trafalgar day banquet of the navy league was held recently in London, when R. A. Yerberg, M. P., presided over a large and representative gathering which included the Earl of Selborne, Earl Brassey, the American ambassador, and the Japanese ambassador.

Lord Selborne in proposing the toast of the evening, "The glorious and immortal memory of Nelson and his comrades," said that it was fitting that on the occasion of this solemn anniversary the admiralty had been able to put the nation into possession of a historical decision on the manner in which Lord Nelson fought the battle of Trafalgar.

At last, after more than 100 years, the controversy as to whether the battle was fought in accordance with the plan of the famous memorandum which Lord Nelson had previously communicated to his flag officers, and captains was finally decided.

Alluding to Winston Churchill's now famous offer to Germany, Lord Selborne said "we could not approach that question on equal terms with other nations, for to none of them was naval power the same vital consideration that it was, and always must be, to the British empire."

After insisting upon the importance of maintaining the "two keels to one" policy and of fully safeguarding British interests in the Mediterranean, Lord Selborne said there never was a time when they needed more the lesson that Nelson taught through his whole life, the lesson that each one of them should ask, not what he could get out of his country, but what he could give to his country.

The American ambassador, responding for the guests, said that every man who spoke the English language felt as Englishmen felt about the great admiral they celebrated. The latest instance of the American reverence for the idea which Nelson embodied would be found in the impressive naval program that the government of the United States were going to carry out, on the occasion of the opening of the Panama canal, and which would be reviewed by the President.

He was glad to be able to announce the gracious acceptance of his majesty's government of the invitation from his government to take part in that great international naval procession. The canal, Mr. Page continued, would be declared open by a singularly happy coincidence in the very year which was the hundredth year of peace between all English speaking men. The American admiral who would lead that great fleet would be able to say, with Nelson, that

M. POINCARÉ INAUGURATES ANNUAL PARIS MOTOR SHOW

New Departure Made in Subordinating Everything to Business Interest—Decorations Less Lavish and Trend of Exhibits in Direction of Greater Simplicity

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The fourteenth annual Salon d'Automobile was lately inaugurated by M. Poincaré who was accompanied by several members of the cabinet. After being received by M. Louis Renault, the president of the executive committee and the leading members of the organizing committee, the President visited all the principal stands in the exhibition and was presented to the leading personalities of the automobile industry.

An entirely new departure was noted in this year's show in the fact that everything else was made subservient to the business interest. The decorations of the Grand Palais which hitherto have been so lavish and on so sumptuous a scale, including wonderful schemes of illuminations, were pointedly suppressed, so that the general aspect of the exhibition was decidedly severe in tone. The manner of allotting the spaces showed evidence of the same principle.

Formerly the best and most prominent places were accorded, regardless of the importance of the exhibit, to those who paid the most money, but this year all the spaces were first defined and then the various exhibitors drew lots for them. This is much more conducive to legitimate business methods and does away entirely with what has in the past been described as an ostentatious display.

The new idea was even pushed to the point of severity, for the old custom of distributing broadcast free tickets so as to fill the enormous palace at whatever cost, was this year entirely suppressed. In spite of the predictions that the public were tired of the motor car shows and that the Grand Palais would be very inadequately filled on the opening day, the contrary was proved, for an immense crowd, all of whom paid for admission, flocked to the show.

The exhibition was open for 10 days only instead of 15 as heretofore, and was

held two months earlier than usual, the object of this being to endeavor to restore to Paris the prestige which it undoubtedly lost through the wonderfully organized shows at the Olympia in London which have in the past been held just a month earlier than the Paris show.

The continental competitors very strongly urged upon the organizing committee in Paris the necessity of making this change in the date, claiming that the fact of all the novelties of the industry being exhibited first in London deprived the Paris exhibition of much of its freshness and originality and in fact forced it into second rank.

There appears, however, to be much difference of opinion as to whether this change of date will restore the pre-eminence to Paris, for other influences, amongst which is superior organization, have given London the advantage, and it is too late for Paris to hope to regain by attractions what has been established on purely business principles.

The general impression of this year's show was that no startling innovation was offered, but that the trend of all the exhibits was in the direction of greater simplicity. Above all was evident, the effort to reduce the noise of the machines and to make the machinery more easily accessible. There were also many devices shown for automatically starting the machinery both by electricity and compressed air.

The usual show of machines and accessories in the Grand Palais was increased by the addition of a large annex covering nearly the whole length of the Cours-la-Reine, and devoted entirely to an exhibition of motor lorries and other heavy weight motor vehicles which formed a very important feature. The foreign makers were in great force. America, England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Spain were all represented by their leading makers and proved a very formidable body of competitors to the French exhibitors.

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DUBLIN STATISTICS TELL OF CROWDED HOUSING CONDITIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sir Charles A. Cameron has just issued his report on the sanitary work performed in Dublin during the year 1912, and in that part of it which deals with the question of tenement houses he gives some statistics of special interest and value.

"There is," Sir Charles says, "so far as I can discover, no city in the United Kingdom in which so large a proportion of the families live each in one apartment. It is not difficult to account for this state of things. In the city of Dublin a considerable portion of the population reside in houses which were in existence before the nineteenth century, whilst in many of the north of Ireland towns by far the greater number of the houses were built in that century."

There are, Sir Charles goes on to explain, certain advantages in the conversion of fine large old houses into

tenements. The rooms are spacious and the halls and staircases large. In order, however, that these advantages may not be entirely negated the houses must be so remodeled as to adapt them to the residence of several families. This, Sir Charles declares, has not been done, and he sees no prospect of its being done, inasmuch as they are largely rented or leased by persons who have no capital to improve them, and who do not take sufficient precautions to keep them in order and prevent dilapidations.

The subject of the housing of the working classes, the report goes on to say, is year after year attracting more attention, and no doubt will yet become of primary importance from a parliamentary point of view. State aid, it adds, in the providing of suitable homes for the working classes is sure to be given, and at no distant time.

According to the statistics given in the report, there are in the city of Dublin 21,133 tenements of one room, 3604 of which are occupied by one person each, 5310 by two persons, 3893 by three persons, 3074 by four persons, 2267 by five persons, 1488 by six persons, 834 by seven persons, 431 by eight persons, 146 by nine persons, 45 by 10, 16 by 11 and five by 12 and upwards.

JAPANESE TAKE ACTIVE FACTORY INSPECTION STEPS

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—The Japanese Diet last year passed a bill known as the factory law for the control of factories and workshops, legislation which is highly necessary in modern industrial Japan, but up to the present no steps have been taken to make the measure operative.

Whether due to the exercise and expression of public opinion or to a realiza-

tion of its duties in the matter, the government is at last showing that the matter is receiving attention. Mr. Oka, the director of the Polytechnic bureau, has announced that an appropriation of 50,000 yen is to be made for the training next year of a body of factory inspectors numbering 30,000. These men will be ready to undertake their new duties in the beginning of 1915, the year when it is proposed to bring the new law into operation.

The annual appropriation under this head is to be 200,000 yen. Those who have seen the worst forms of industrialism in the west reproduced in beautiful Japan will agree that the regulations contemplated are not by any means premature.

BRITISH TOURISTS ARE PLEASED WITH AUSTRALIA VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The parliamentary visitors from the English House of Commons have come and gone after a hurried trip over this great continent. In the brief time at their disposal, but a fraction could be seen, but they were given a flying glance at the principal features of the country.

From the speeches and utterances of the various members, Australia with its boundless possibilities has profoundly impressed these visitors, and no doubt the country will receive the benefit of what they have gleaned by an increased understanding coming to the home government, as a result of their observations.

It seems probable that the time is soon coming when British cabinet ministers will feel it a part of their training to periodically visit these great possessions, to study on the spot the complex problems of imperial unity, defense and progression.

SPRINGFIELD TO HEAR MRS. STOKES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes will lecture in this city Nov. 14, in the central high school hall on "What Socialists want and why they want it."

MISSIONARY WORK THEME OF BISHOPS

COL. ROOSEVELT HAS BUSY DAY IN BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires—Col. Theodore Roosevelt's first complete day in this city was

filled with activity, starting with a call on the acting President, Dr. de la Plaza. He was escorted back to the legation by 500 Boy Scouts and cheered by crowds. From the balcony of the legation he thanked the people for this manifestation of sympathy for his country. In the evening Colonel Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a reception arranged by the American colony.

PENSION INQUIRY IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—This afternoon

the state commission on pensions will begin a hearing here to discover the sentiment of Springfield people on pensions for state and municipal employees. This city, according to the records, shows only 14 pensioners. Two of these are laborers, four policemen and eight firemen, all of whom receive a total of less than \$5000 yearly.



OLD TIME DESKS

There is something particularly delightful about these old desks. Nor is their charm that of the eye alone.

For what piece of furniture combines more perfectly the old time beauty of design with a very modern practical convenience?

The illustration shows one of these rare old desks, reproduced in finest mahogany. From our extensive collection of authentic reproductions.

PAINÉ FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It has always been a puzzle to me why we receive only three fourths of our handicap difference when we participate in match play.

I know I am not by any means the first critic to raise the question, in fact, I believe I am following a very distinguished precedent in doubting the fairness of the arrangement. No one seems to know when or how it came into existence, and still more important, why we continue blindly to accept it as being correct. I suppose the fact of the matter is that it panned out all right for some Scottish club way back in the dark ages of golf, and was copied sheep-like by English clubs.

Naturally, with our proverbial conservatism, we accept what has been, and feel that it would be sacrilege to inquire into the why and wherefore. In just the same spirit we play in coats with the thermometer registering 90 degrees in the shade. There is only tradition to defend either custom.

I strongly maintain that if the whole system of handicapping were revised and put on a sound basis, it would not be necessary to allow less than the full number of strokes difference between any two players' handicaps. The present system continues to exist simply because in most clubs the longer handicap players are not reduced in proportion to their rate of improvement. In other words, most beginners from 16 upwards play in private matches slightly below their medal handicaps. The general rule in English clubs is to handicap almost entirely from a player's performance in medal rounds. Now it is freely admitted that few men, especially novices, show anything like their normal form consistently when playing against a medal card; consequently, they are playing for long periods off a false mark.

Even if a man does regularly show his real form on medal days, it often takes two or three or more months for him to get his handicap reduced. He happens to be away one medal day; the next one is played in a gale and he might win with a net score many strokes above bogey; next time he has a bit of genuine bad fortune at one hole and so on.

All this time he is doing quite well with his three fourths allowance and probably no low handicap man in the club could give him his full allowance. Why? Simply because he is playing off a wrong mark. This is the type of player invariably quoted by supporters of the present system in every club where the argument is started. "Could you give so and so his full strokes?" I was playing at the top of my form, round in one over bogey, and then he beat me even with his three fourths," is the usual contention, and it is frequently unanswered—for the reason I have given above.

Take the case of a 10 man and an 18 man, both of whom have just received attention from the handicapping committee and whom, therefore, we may assume as being on correct marks. The 18 man gets six strokes. On an average he uses only three. Which man of the two will win the majority of the matches between them? I should put my money on the 10 player every time. A comparison of the net scores is the junior and senior divisions of the medal competitions at most clubs will prove that the juniors receive too many strokes and that is the only reason why it is necessary to deduct a discount of 25 per cent in medal play.

The above is an article on "Why the Handicapping System Wants Altering," in the World of Golf.

LABOR EXCHANGE SYSTEM OF BERLIN IS CENTRALIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—In order to give greater scope and efficiency to Berlin's system of municipal labor exchanges, a special board of management to supervise the affairs of the combined municipal employment agencies has been created as a branch of the city government.

Hitherto each city district has managed its own employment agency without any higher centralized control. The new system, which places all the exchanges under one central municipal board, is expected to lead to closer cooperation between the different exchanges, and to a standardization of fees, working hours and salaries paid to workers.

The agencies have proved an unmixed benefit to the working classes, and, thanks to their complete reliability, to the employers as well. The new municipal board of management will consist of six city councilors, four citizen deputies, two industrial employers and two workers. The city councilors will be elected from amongst their own number by the members of the city council themselves, and will be expected to serve three years. The municipal labor exchanges make on an average about half their expenses through agency fees collected from employers, a municipal subsidy supplying the deficit.

About 10 years have passed since Berlin opened its first municipal labor exchange, and since that time this splendid social institution has multiplied incessantly and advanced by leaps and bounds in the favor of the people, quite dis-

placed by the old-time registry office. At present each municipal district follows a different system. Charlottenburg accepts no fees, either from employer or employee. The majority of the districts, however, accept a fee from the employer, but not from the employed servant or worker.

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Paine's

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY MODEL FOR FALL COAT

Blue and white check trimmed with cream broadcloth



Here is an exceedingly fashionable and pretty little model that will serve equally well for the fall coat and for the winter one. The material shown here is a checked blue and white one with trimming of cream colored broadcloth.

The coat consists of a long-waisted blouse portion and a skirt portion in three pieces. The seam joining of the two can be covered by a wide belt or not, as each mother may like. The two-piece sleeves may be finished with pretty turned-over cuffs or simply faced.

Serge, cheviot, corduroy and similar familiar materials as well as many of the novelties are all excellent for the school coat. Shepherd's check with trimming of dark red broadcloth would make a pretty and serviceable coat, too. Velvet, velvetine and the like are handsome for the more dressy coat.

For the 12-year size, the coat will require 4 yards of material 27, 3/4 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 5/8 yard 27 inches wide for the collar, cuffs and belt.

The pattern of the coat (8026) is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 14 years of age. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

IMPROVING ONE'S DAILY MEALS

What thought and study will do

You can improve your daily meals by just a little thought and study. Suppose you try this plan: Have in a convenient place your cook books, pencil and paper. When you are alone, either in the evening or morning, or whenever you can best give your time to it, sit in a comfortable place and write a plan for three meals for the next day. Think them through carefully, as you add each dish, determine if you can prepare the desired dish in connection with the other articles of diet you have on your list.

When the day's meals are planned, go over each meal and make a note on a separate piece of paper of the things it will be necessary to order. If you are to make a cake, be sure you have all of the necessary ingredients. You may want to make your cake the first thing in the morning so as to wash all the dishes up at once. If so, you see the necessity of having all the ingredients the day before, says the Country Gentleman.

Yes, it is difficult to decide just what to have each day and each week. As you know, your menu will be influenced greatly by what is on the market or in the cellar, as the case may be. A help to a variety is to look over the possible vegetables and make a list of what may be secured—say, during November. Then make another of the meats possible and sensible to have. This list will be greatly enlarged if you consult your cook book. If you have only two in your family, of course you will not choose such cuts of meat as leg of lamb, rib roast, turkey, etc., but you will select lamb chops, small steak, pork chops, ground round steak, veal, small chicken and pot roast or stews.

Next make out a list of desirable desserts. Here the cook book will be of assistance again. Look over the pies, puddings, cold desserts and ices and make a list of the ones you know how to make, or want to learn to make.

Next look over the possible salads and select such as seem to be easily made and not too expensive. The expense and amount of work necessary will, of course, govern all the dishes added to the menu.

Now, with these lists before you, begin to plan your meals for a day, or better yet for a week. Glance over your old menus for the last week and see if you cannot serve entirely new dishes. There are always certain staples, such as potatoes, bread and butter, etc., which will enter in. However, a change of vegetables, or at least a different way of preparation may be secured. Then there are as many dainty desserts as days in the month, and quite as many changes in meats and ways of preparing.

Suppose you begin your menu writing Monday morning after breakfast. If you are alone, you will use some little left-over from Sunday dinner for your lunch. If your husband is with you now, you will perhaps have your hearty meal then. First look over your cupboard or ice box and decide what should be used the better. Perhaps you find some chicken, but not enough for a meal, it seems to you, for you had company for Sunday dinner. Suppose you pull this chicken from the bones and pie it into small pieces. Put the bones and skin into a small pan of cold water and stew. You may use a very small amount of chicken in several ways. You might thicken the stock after removing bones and skin, then add the chicken pie in a small basin, season, and make a rich biscuit dough, eat a dash in the center and cover the meat and gravy. This will make an excellent little chicken pie. If you wish, you can add a few small potatoes and a piece of carrot. Other ways to use the chicken are to make a souffle or croquettes.

When you have decided upon your

SOME COOKING WORDS DEFINED

"When a recipe says to 'stir' it means to stir it around and around, blending the materials and gradually increasing the circle. 'Beating' means to mix over and over. Always let the bowl of the spoon touch the bottom of the mixing bowl and carry the mixture across to the opposite side. Repeat this until all of the air cells possible have been incorporated with the mass. 'Folding' or 'cutting' means to turn the mixture over, cut down and lift up, folding the mass so as just to blend the materials, but not break the air cells. By stirring ingredients are mixed; by beating lots of air is enclosed; by cutting, air introduced is prevented from escaping.—Ladies Home Journal:

Pears a la polonoise—Butter a ring mold. Boil three cupfuls of milk. Sprinkle in three tablespoonsfuls of farina, boil slowly until thick, let cool, add two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonsfuls of sugar and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into a wet ring mold, twist buttered paper over the top, steam gently for one hour. Turn out and brush over with two tablespoonsfuls of melted apricot preserves. Put stewed pears around the border, fill with sweetened whipped cream and decorate with blanched almonds.

Cottage pudding—Put one tablespoonful of gelatin into a saucenpan with one cupful of milk. Mix one tablespoonful of cornstarch with two tablespoonsfuls of sugar and half a cupful of milk, then add to the gelatin and cook for five minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire, add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, a pinch of salt and half a teaspoonful of almond; mix and pour into a wet mold. Turn out and decorate with whipped cream and preserved cherries.

Pineapple sponge—One cupful of pineapple juice, one cupful water, one tablespoonful lemon juice, two tablespoonsfuls gelatin, four tablespoonsfuls sugar, whites of four eggs. Dissolve gelatin in water, add sugar, lemon and pineapple. Beat whites of eggs stiffly, then gradually beat in the gelatin. When setting pour into a wet mold. Decorate with pineapples.

Cocoon dessert—Mix half a cupful of coco with four tablespoonsfuls of sugar, add yolks of two eggs, one cupful cream and a quarter of an inch of cinnamon stick; cook in a double boiler until it begins to thicken. Add two tablespoonsfuls of gelatin dissolved in a quarter of a cupful of boiling water, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful and a half of vanilla and whites of eggs stiffly beaten. When cool add two cupfuls of a half whipped cream; strain into a wet ring mold. Serve with whipped cream. Decorate with chopped nuts and cherries.

Grape tapioca—One cupful of tapioca, one quart of grape juice, half a cupful of sugar, two eggs and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Soak the tapioca in cold water, to cover, overnight. In the morning put the grape juice and tapioca in a double boiler and cook until the tapioca is clear. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar together until light; then beat the whites to a stiff froth, stir into the yolks and sugar, add to the tapioca, and stir and boil for one minute. Remove from the fire, add the vanilla and pour into a wet mold. Serve with whipped cream.

Apricot souffles—One cupful apricot puree, one, teaspoonful lemon juice, two tablespoonsfuls apricot syrup, whites of three eggs, one tablespoonful gelatin, half a cupful whipped cream, two tablespoonsfuls sugar. Prepare puree by rubbing canned apricots through a sieve. Use a little syrup with the apricots, and do not make the puree too thick. Dissolve the gelatin in two tablespoonsfuls of syrup and strain into the puree. Add lemon juice, sugar, beaten whites of the eggs and cream. Divide into dainty dishes, and, when set, place half an apricot on top.

MEAT SOUFFLE. Melt 1 tablespoonful butter. Add 1 tablespoonful soft white bread crumbs. Cook 2 minutes. Add 1/2 cup chopped cooked meat, 1/2 cup cream, 1/2 cup onions, 1/2 cup mushrooms, 1/2 cup tomatoes and 1/2 cup cheese. Add well-beaten yolks 2 eggs. Cut and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Bake in buttered pudding-dish in slow oven 35 minutes. Serve with or without white sauce.

PEAS AND CARROTS. One pound of fresh lean pork, add 1 level tablespoon of Bell's Poultry Seasoning and 1/2 cuppeas salt. Sprinkle over the meat, cut fine, thoroughly mix to a stiff dough, then make into cutlets and fry.

Fred Harvey, Manager Hotel Bellevue, Boston, writes, "Have used your

Seasoning in all my Hotels for the past eighteen years."

REMEMBER, 100 Cans Bell's Poultry Seasoning is sufficient to flavor the dressing of 1000 meals. Order from Bell's Booklet of valuable cooking recipes of your grocer or on receipt of postal.

For delicious Sausage flavor as directed, either with Bell's Spiced

Poultry Seasoning, Bell's New England Sausage Seasoning, or

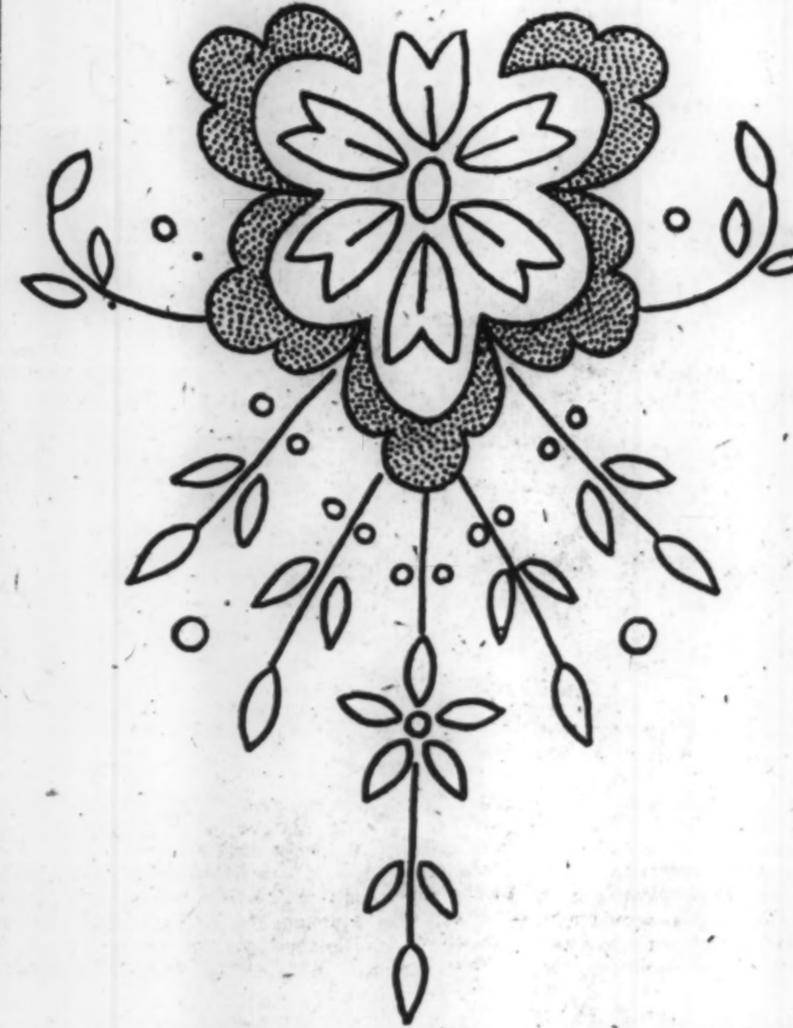
Bell's White Sausage Seasoning.

MADE ONLY BY THE WILLIAM G. BELL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

57

DECORATION FOR NIGHTDRESS

Leaves and flowers to be worked solidly



DISTINGUISHED BY SIMPLICITY

Gowns for girls from twelve to nineteen

This motif embroidered on the front of a nightdress or chemise makes a charming decoration. The leaves and flowers are solidly worked. The dots are done as eyelets and the stems and edge of the dotted leaves are worked in the outline stitch. The scallops are done in the seed stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

WOMEN WORK TO CUT PRICES.

Housekeepers League may make crusade on meat

Speaking in Pittsburgh recently, Mrs. William B. Derr of Philadelphia, president of the National Housekeepers League, said the aims of the league were:

"To educate the housewife to the understanding that high prices need not

exist if she exerts her power through the means of her marketing funds—first by organizing these associations to do as the Housekeepers League and its many affiliated branches have done;

to throw their entire influence to the obtaining of honest weights and measures, highest standard of purity, more sanitary

marketing methods and working for such

avenue of distributing as shall be most

direct from producer to consumer, eliminating the many totally unnecessary

charges of the middleman, all of which

factors can be readjusted from present-day standards to the benefit of the consumer.

One of the principal efforts of the

Housekeepers League has been along

the line of preventing the cold storage

interests and the so-called 'chain stores'

from manipulating and juggling prices

to suit their own selfish ends irrespective

of the question of supply and demand.

To prove the possibility of this

is only necessary to recall the work

of the Housekeepers League last winter

in Philadelphia, when it inaugurated

what has since been referred to as the 'egg crusade,' and through this work

forced the big interests into cutting the

price of eggs almost one half, and hold-

ing at the lower level for the whole

winter, thus furnishing the first and, so

far as we know, the only case on record

where the cost to the consumer was abso-

such an organization.

"At the present time the advisory

committee of the Housekeepers League,

of which the president is chairman, has

under consideration the possibility of

starting a crusade on meats in the en-

deavor of placing the commodity on the

market at what would be a fair price

to both the producer and the consumer.

This would provide for eliminating the

excessive tolls of wholesaler and middle-

men. Interest in this matter has now

reached the point where about 600 of the

independent retail butchers in Phila-

delphia and vicinity have volunteered

their cooperation to our league, and if

which we have to contend; fads and fash-

DESSERTS ONE HUSBAND LIKES

Cottage pudding and other simple dishes

Under the title "Desserts My Husband Is Always Looking For," Marion Harris Neil gives the following recipes in the Ladies Home Journal:

Pears a la polonoise—Butter a ring mold. Boil three cupfuls of milk. Sprinkle in three tablespoonsfuls of farina, boil slowly until thick, let cool, add two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonsfuls of sugar and half a cupful of milk, then add to the gelatin and cook for five minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire, add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, a pinch of salt and half a teaspoonful of almond; mix and pour into a wet ring mold. Turn out and brush over with two tablespoonsfuls of melted apricot preserves. Put stewed pears around the border, fill with sweetened whipped cream and decorate with blanched almonds.

Cottage pudding—Put one tablespoonful of gelatin into a saucenpan with one cupful of milk. Mix one tablespoonful of cornstarch with two tablespoonsfuls of sugar and half a cupful of milk, then add to the gelatin and cook for five minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire, add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, a pinch of salt and half a teaspoonful of almond; mix and pour into a wet ring mold. Turn out and brush over with two tablespoonsfuls of melted apricot preserves. Put stewed pears around the border, fill with sweetened whipped cream and decorate with blanched almonds.

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Legislature Leadership the Issue

Leaders Begin Planning Coalition With Progressive Members, Not Only for Voting Power but to Elect Speaker

FUSION CANDIDATE

Choice of the presiding officers and officials of the two branches of the Legislature, which will be the first subject for discussion when this body meets in January, is the principal theme of discourse in political circles today. Some of the Republican leaders are at work already to gain the official leadership of the two branches.

Democratic leaders have begun plans for a coalition with the Progressives to elect a speaker of the House, and obtain control of the lower branch. While Martin M. Lomasney's name is prominently mentioned, it is understood that the Progressive party leaders would not consider him for this position. Many think that some Democrat who is independent of the Boston Democracy's influence and who has a record for progressiveness may be put forward by the Democrats and Progressives as a fusion candidate.

Friends of Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the last House, are working already to secure him a reelection although reports have it that the Progressives are not inclined to assist him. Representative Channing E. Cox of Boston, floor leader of the last House, also is prominently mentioned as a possible candidate in the event that too strong opposition develops against Mr. Cushing.

Senator C. Augustus Norwood of Hamilton today entered the field as a candidate for the presidency of the Senate.

Representative Benjamin F. Haines of Medford is an avowed candidate for election to speaker of the House of Representatives at the organization of the next Legislature.

The composition of the executive council also comes in for a fair share of the talk at political headquarters. The Democratic leaders generally claim that their party will control the council. This is disputed by Republicans and others, although it is admitted that the Democrats apparently have more influence in the body than either of the two other parties.

Of the eight councilors, three are Democrats, three are Republicans and two have both the Progressive and Democratic nominations. Edward P. Barry as Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to vote at the council meetings and adds one more to the Democratic strength.

The question at issue is whether the two members with both designations are Democrats or Progressives. The Democratic leaders claim one, Edmund Mortimer, but at the Progressive state headquarters it was said that both are regular Progressives.

If the Progressive party is to be credited with two councilors, the party standing at full meetings of the council and Lieutenant Governor would be: Democrats four, Republicans three, Progressives two. Five votes are necessary for a majority. This permits plenty of opportunity for several kinds of combination, which is expected to take place frequently during the year.

The revised vote shows that Councilor Guy A. Ham was defeated by about 800 votes in the second councilor district contest, the successful candidate being Charles W. Guy of Quincy. Mr. Ham was chairman of the resolutions committee of the Republican state convention and figured prominently at that time by leading the successful defense of the committee's platform in the contest over Congressman Gardner's amendments. His defeat came as a surprise to the Republicans.

Councilor Alexander McGregor, by reason of his presidency of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and continued membership in the executive council, becomes one of the foremost Republicans now holding public office in the service of the state.

The eight members of the new council are Eben S. S. Keith of Bourne, Republican; Charles W. Guy of Quincy, Democrat; Timothy J. Buckley of Charlestown, Democrat; Alexander McGregor of Malden, Republican; Edward G. Frothingham of Haverhill, Republican; John J. Hogan of Lowell, Democrat; Edmund Mortimer of Grafton, Progressive, and Henry L. Bowles of Springfield, Progressive.

The revised returns give Representative George P. Webster of Boxford, the Progressive leader in the House last year, a reelection by two votes but this point will not be officially settled until the recount.

After the counting of the vote in the second Plymouth senatorial district had been completed, it was found that Senator Ezra W. Clark of Brockton had been reelected. Senator Clark has been for two years chairman of the public health committee of the Legislature.

Charles W. Eldridge of Somerville, Republican, last year a member of the House, was elected senator in the third Middlesex district.

Bare Majority in Senate

Latest returns give Senator Edward Fisher, Democrat, of Westford, a reelection over Otto Reither of Lynn, Republican. This gives the Republicans but a bare majority of 21 among the 40 members of the upper branch. Consequently a Republican is expected to be chosen president to succeed Levi H. Greenwood, who was defeated.

Senator Lombard of Brookline has taken the field actively for election as presiding officer. Others under consideration by their Republican colleagues are Senators Calvin Coolidge of North-

ampton and William A. L. Bazeley of Uxbridge.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that Senators Williams and Edward C. R. Bagley of East Boston secured a Democratic nomination as well as their regular Republican designation. This is reason enough for not attending the Republican caucus which will be called to nominate a Republican candidate for president.

Republicans Lose Control

The political complexion of the House cannot be accurately set at the present time because several members, four or five, have double or triple party designations and it will not be known until later with which party they will affiliate themselves. Leaders of the three parties variously estimate the Republican strength from 113 to 117 members, the Democratic from 104 to 109 and the Progressive from 17 to 19. There is also one Socialist. The total membership is 240 and the majority necessary to control is 121. The Republicans seem to lack a majority by a half dozen or less votes.

A revision of the vote cast for congressman at the special election in the third district increases the plurality of Calvin P. Paige of Southbridge, Republican, to 364. The total vote in the district for the three candidates was: Calvin P. Paige of Southbridge, Republican, 11,170; M. Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg, Democrat, 10,824, and Stephen M. Marshall of Clinton, Progressive, 5,278.

Congressman A. P. Gardner, the defeated Republican candidate for Governor, plans to remain for a few days at his residence in Hamilton before returning to his official duties in Washington. Today he is entertaining his campaign headquarters' staff and a few associates in the campaign.

Attwill Lead Grows

The plurality by which Henry C. Attwill of Lynn was reelected district attorney for Essex county has increased to about 6000 as the later returns came in.

According to the unofficial returns, Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue, Democrat, received the largest vote cast for any individual Tuesday, running a little better than the head of the ticket.

The active woman suffrage leaders of the state say that there is a good opportunity in the recently elected Legislature to get a favorable vote on the equal suffrage proposition.

EVERETT COUNCIL ORDER CALLS FOR \$200,000 IN SCHOOLS

For the erection of new schools in Everett, the Everett city council last evening received an order calling for \$200,000 for the construction of new buildings, which is an increase over the amount asked for in the order introduced in the council two weeks ago of \$100,000.

In the original order, \$100,000 was asked for the construction of a new building in the Mt. Washington school district. The new order, doubling the expenditure, is to take the place of the original order and will provide for accommodations throughout the city and follows the recommendation of a commission named a year ago by Mayor James Chambers.

SPRINGFIELD IS PREPARING FOR CITY CAMPAIGN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The city caucuses are scheduled for Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. Up to yesterday the interest in the state campaign was announced yesterday, Councilor Thomas J. Kenny, who is the choice of the C. M. L. executive committee, John R. Murphy, Henry Clay Peters, Congressman James J. Curley and former Congressman John A. Keliher.

Five thousand names that are necessary under the new city charter to launch a campaign must pass the scrutiny of the election commissioners.

Nomination papers in the interests of Congressman James M. Curley's mayoralty candidacy were distributed for signatures at the old Vine Street church in ward 17, Roxbury, last night, at a mass meeting of Democrats living in that section. It is estimated 2500 men passed in and out of the hall during the night, and it is believed nearly as many names were secured.

Aside from the mayoralty papers, candidates for city council are also name gathering. Papers are being circulated by Councilman Daniel J. McDonald, Lewis J. Hewitt, Roger F. Scannel, Jr., Frank P. Howland, former Alderman Fred J. Kneeland, Frank H. Cowin and J. Frank O'Hara.

The executive committee of the C. M. L. will hold a meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The object of the meeting was not made public. The league convention will be held tonight in Wesleyan hall. Up until last night 280 tickets were issued. None but members of the league will be admitted.

TEN FISHERMEN RESCUED AT SEA

PORLTAND, Me.—Nine members of the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner Annie M. Parker reached here Wednesday aboard the lumber schooner Tifton, from Jacksonville, which had picked them up from 30 miles off Nantucket, Sunday morning, after they had been afloat 24 hours.

SENATORS BACK AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Senators Gallinger and Root returned to the Senate today after several weeks absence at their homes.

MELROSE TO TAKE LIQUOR VOTE

The Melrose city government has voted to place the question of the granting of liquor transportation licenses on the municipal election ballot.

C. M. L. WILL GUARD VOTING LIST CLOSELY

(Continued from page one)

the benefit of the reform element to have their work undone in a few hours by having the vast machines and many lesser machines to bring pressure upon the men who pass in judgment upon their efforts. There is no doubt that every one of them would be buttonholed during the day, and men of family cannot afford to lose their positions, even for the sake of good, clean government.

"This stand does not prevent any candidate from having the voters receive any literature he may wish them to read, and all he has to do is to bring it here. We will address it, mail it and pay the postage on it. What could be fairer? The only thing that could be accomplished by a personal interview is that cannot be done by mail is the very thing we want to prevent. This gives every candidate the same chance."

Want Square Candidate

"Our whole aim is to select a candidate that will truly represent the reform movement and this would be impossible if the powers had a chance to prejudice the minds of the men who were to decide."

In reply to the charge made by Parker D. Morris, one of the league's executive committee, in which he says that the voice of the league is not the expression of the people who comprise the reform movement, Mr. Digney says:

"Mr. Morris forgot to say that the league had sent out during the past five months 12,000 personal letters asking the very questions he would have asked, and more. These letters were compiled with careful consideration and designed to feel the real pulse of the reform party. Mr. Morris' way of sending out cards to be returned would be most impractical as the mails would not be able to carry all the cards the machine guns would shoot at us from every direction and we would have no way of detecting the bogus."

"It is not our whole ambition to beat Fitzgerald," says Mr. Digney. "What we want is to furnish the people of Boston a gilt-edge opportunity to vote for good government. We want a candidate who is in no way obligated or connected with the 'L' corporation or the Boston & Maine. We offer such a man sufficient number of signatures to launch his campaign and our whole-hearted support to the end. We ask only one promise, that is, good clean government. If he wins he will open his administration unhampered by political promises or financial obligations and can furnish good government and fill a long-felt need. This city under proper administration could be one of the greatest cities of the world, but just so long as it is manacled in the grasp of an unprincipled political machine every improvement will be as it is today, ten years late."

"The moral effect of such altogether clean and pure motives instilled into policies cannot help in measure to bring about our object, win or lose."

Fitzgerald Papers Out

Despite the fact that Mayor Fitzgerald refused to announce himself as a candidate nomination papers are being circulated everywhere today by Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic city committee who took out 1000 papers in the mayor's name yesterday.

Papers are also being circulated for Councilor Ernest E. Smith, whose candidacy was announced yesterday, Councilor Thomas J. Kenny, who is the choice of the C. M. L. executive committee, John R. Murphy, Henry Clay Peters, Congressman James J. Curley and former Congressman John A. Keliher.

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FEW CHANGES IN VOTE SHOWN IN LATE COUNTS

Tammany Still at Work, Says Mr. Murphy—Socialist Ballot Gains in New York—Progressives See Power in Assembly

LEAD OF LEE GROWS

Complete details of the vote cast Tuesday in several states show little change from the first announcement of results.

In New York City Charles J. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, which was defeated by fusion, has intimated that Tammany will survive, while John Purroy Mitchel, mayor-elect, declares he will appoint or favor no one connected with that organization. The Socialist candidate, Charles Edward Russell, registered a marked gain in the vote of that party.

Of the assemblymen who voted to impeach William Sulzer, elected to the Assembly, 23 were defeated. The Progressives, with 7 members and 28 upon whom they can make claims, will figure conspicuously in Assembly deliberations.

In New Jersey the plurality of James F. Fielder, Democrat, over Edward C. Stokes, Republican, was about 31,000. Everett Colby, endorsed by Theodore Roosevelt, had about 45,000, or less than one third of the Progressive vote for Mr. Roosevelt. The Democrats retain control of both Houses of the Legislature by reduced majorities.

Maryland's plurality for Blair Lee, senator-elect, has grown to 42,000. Pluralities of 30,000 were registered for E. C. Harrington, Democrat, for controller, and O. C. Magruder, Democrat, for clerk of the court of appeals. Whether the Maryland Senate will be three fifths Democratic depends upon the official count in Worcester county. Unofficial returns from that county, with one district missing, indicate the election of the fusion candidate for state senator over his Democratic opponent by about 75 votes.

Judge Frank Park, Democrat, of Sylvester, Ga., was elected to fill an unexpired term in the second Georgia district.

The official count in Indianapolis showed that Joseph E. Bell, Democrat, received a plurality of 5547. His total was 19,870. Charles A. Bookwalter, Republican, was second with 14,332 and Dr. W. H. Johnson, Progressive, third, with 14,238. The Socialist vote was 3266.

Virtually complete returns from referendum election in Portland, Ore., showed that all legislative enactments referred to the voters were approved, with the exception of a bill concerning criminals.

The workmen's compensation bill carried, two to one.

A "union" ticket, backed by all parties opposed to Socialism, was successful in the municipal election in Crookston, Minn., ousting a Socialist mayor and other officials of that party. At Thief River Falls also the Socialist ticket was defeated.

A. H. Haines, floor superintendent for the Magrane Houston Company, is taking a vacation, and M. Hurley is substituting during his absence.

Miss Julia Fraher of the toilet goods section of the Jordan Marsh Company has returned from an extensive tour of Europe.

Buyers who are in New York this week include Miss Anna Golding of the Henry Siegel Company, Thomas Pineault of the Gilchrist Company, A. H. Shannon and I. Friedlander of the R. H. White Company, F. A. Burdick and F. R. Williams of the Jordan Marsh Company and Mrs. M. L. Jackson, Miss J. Griffin and W. O'Callaghan of the William Filene's Sons Company.

RECOUNT TO BE ASKED

FITCHBURG, Mass.—M. Fred O'Connell, Democratic candidate for Congress who is apparently defeated by Calvin D. Paige, Southbridge, will ask for a recount in the entire district.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES PLAN WINTER CAMPAIGN

New Bedford Executive Board Meeting to Outline Program and Set Committees Working

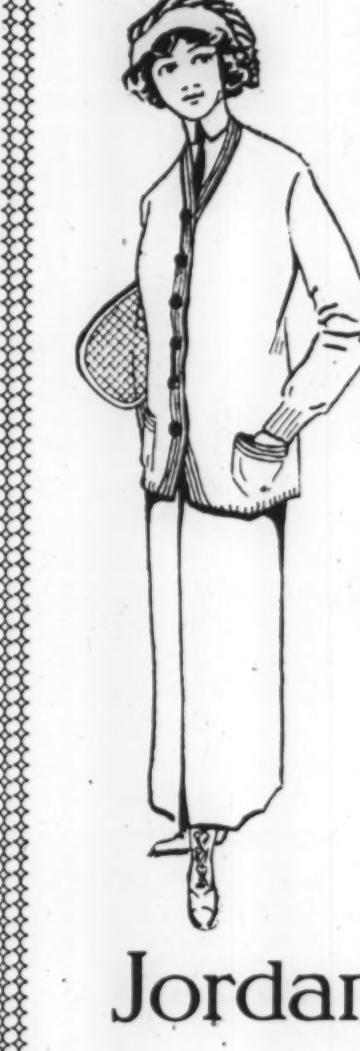
To make plans for an active winter campaign and appoint working committees is the business scheduled for the meeting of the executive committee of the New Bedford branch of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage, 687 Boylston street, held this afternoon at the home of Miss Carolyn S. Jones, secretary. Mrs. Herbert E. Cushman presides. The committee appointed includes: Mrs. Herbert E. Cushman, Miss Carolyn S. Jones, Miss Julia Delano, Mrs. Henry Prescott, Mrs. William N. Swift, Mrs. Oliver Prescott, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons, Mrs. Andrew G. Pierce, Mrs. William Emery, Mrs. Charles R. Hunt, Mrs. George M. Kingman and Miss Alice L. Dana.

Anti-suffragists of Canton hold a meeting tomorrow at the home of Mrs. Henry Helm Clayton, for the purpose of organizing a branch association. Mrs. Philip V. DeNormandie of Milton and Mrs. John Balch are to speak.

Other meetings announced from headquarters are the Milton Study Club Nov. 12 at the Milton town hall, the meeting to be in charge of Mrs. W. W. Churchill, Mrs. Benjamin L. Gardner and Mrs. William B. Thurber and the Brookline Study Club which meets at the home of Mrs. C. P. Greenough, Carleton road, the morning of Nov. 13, when Miss Helen Leavitt of Cambridge will speak.

UTAH JUDGE TALKS ON BOYS' REFORM

Judge Willis Brown, founder and first judge of the Utah juvenile courts, Salt Lake City, told a meeting of the United Improvement Association at the Boston City Club last night that he would not excuse a boy who did wrong, but that he would take him out on a farm away from the city, stay with him and cook for him.



KNITTED CASHMERE SPORTS COATS

Portsmouth, N. H., Has Colonial Homes

New Hampshire Community, Established Early in 17th Century, Retains Many Landmarks of the Pioneer Settlers

SEEN BY WASHINGTON

PORSCMOUTH, N. H.—Founded early in the seventeenth century, and soon becoming prominently identified with the affairs of the nation, for which it supplied liberally both men and women, Portsmouth has still many interesting and rare reminders of colonial days and the times of the early settlers. Its handsome homes are among the things that have contributed to Portsmouth's fame, and blended with these evidences of the thrift, ingenuity and art of the present day is here and there to be found a quaint and irresistibly attractive colonial dwelling erected nearly 300 years ago, and standing in stately dignity.

In the spring of 1605, Martin Pring of Bristol, England, with 40 comrades landed on the shores of the Piscataqua river at Portsmouth. Eleven years later an English navigator, John Smith, with a party of eight men voyaged along the coast. He discovered the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth and gave them the name of Smith's Isles. He entered the river at Portsmouth and in his report refers to it as a safe harbor. He recommended the name of New England to the new country. John Mason, a London merchant, was ap-

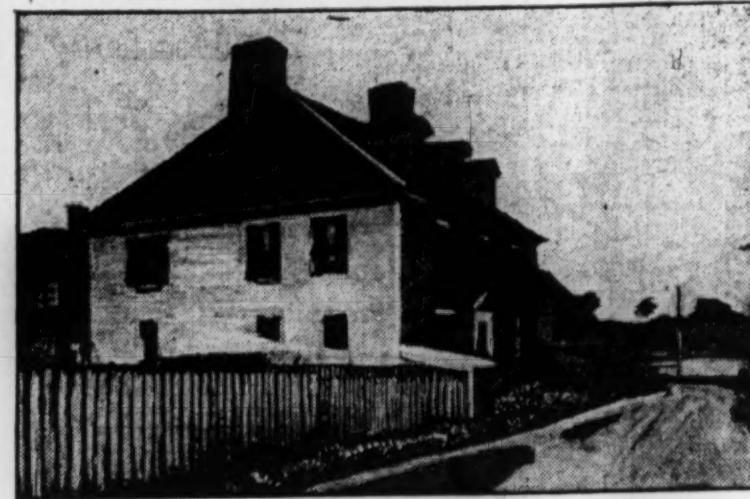
pointed in 1621 as governor of Portsmouth and was also elected a member of the council established in England for the planting, ruling and governing of New England.

The harbor of Portsmouth is said to have the deepest water of any harbor

affording seaside attractions not to be excelled.

Of the many old colonial residences to be seen the most widely known are the following:

The Jackson House, erected in 1664 and known as the oldest house in Portsmouth,



Birthplace of Col. Tobias Lear in Portsmouth, N. H.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

FT. WORTH RECORD—An Atlanta minister, Rev. Dr. John E. White, is the author of a plan of

Plan of City Building

municipalities. He calls it "blue print construction," because it calls for deliberation and forethought in directing the growth of a city according to a definite plan. Definite aim, division of labor, cooperation are the keynotes of the "blue print plan." These things are as essential to successful city building as to other large enterprises. Most cities grow in a haphazard manner, and what is done today must be undone tomorrow. With a carefully made plan, "every human stroke will be in the direction of completing an orderly plan."

CEDAR RAPIDS GAZETTE—A Cerro Gordo county farmer has demonstrated that the farmer of the future ought to make his money from a small acreage. The farmer is Samuel Kennedy. He has 60 acres, which he cultivates intensively. He has cleared \$5000 this season on his 60-acre farm. Thirty acres were planted to beans. Onions, potatoes and other vegetables constituted his crop. There was sufficient diversity so that he was assured of some good returns. All his crops, however, seem to have paid quite well. Mr. Kennedy has 600 bushels of beans, for which he has been offered \$2.75 per bushel. On a little over an acre of onions he has raised nearly 800 bushels of that vegetable, and his receipts from that source will be \$1 per bushel. What this Cerro Gordo county farmer has done, thousands of other farmers in the state can do. In fact, they must do it, for the farm of the future must be intensively cultivated in order to supply the people with the necessities of life.

STOCKTON INDEPENDENT—The state highway commission has taken up a splendid work in urging the planting of trees along the public highways. Through the efforts of the Stockton Arbor Club the highways of San Joaquin county for several miles on each of the roads leading out of the city have been adorned with trees at regular intervals and though the work has been going on but a few years many of the highways have already become beautiful to look upon during the greater part of the year. Here the good work is being industriously prosecuted each successive spring and each season witnesses increased interest and enthusiasm in the tree planting activities of the organization. A few years hence every foot of public highway in San Joaquin county will be bordered by palms, elms and other trees, and the day is not far distant when every road in the county will impress visitors as arborized avenues, as have the streets throughout the residence sections of Stockton for nearly a quarter century. With the cooperation of each of the counties the highways of the state in less than a decade could be made the glory of California and the highway commission should be given every aid in bringing about the success of their tree-planting campaign.

WESTERN CLUB TO USE SCHOOL

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Permission was granted by the board of education recently to the Fourth Ward Improvement Club to use the old kindergarten building on Balbach and Vine streets for club rooms and branch library, says the Times.

The request was granted on condition that the school board be freed from any financial obligations and that any repair or maintenance expense must be borne by either the improvement club or the library board as may be arranged between themselves.

WARNER RESIDENCE IN PORTSMOUTH



Oldest brick dwelling in city and still in good repair

TEMPLE'S TREND IS TOWARD THE SUBSTANTIAL

Transformation in Progress Fifteen Years Now Finds Texas City With Many Slightly Brick Business Buildings

RAILROAD GAVE START

TEMPEL, Tex.—In 32 years Temple has risen from the bare, black rolling prairie in Bell county to be a progressive city of 14,000 people, with fine churches, seven grade schools and one high school which represent an aggregate cost of approximately \$225,000; an academy under private management, daily newspaper, one weekly paper, several theaters, one of which is an attractive opera house, just completed; adequate hotel accommodations and many wholesale and retail establishments.

This city with its future possibilities was first thought of by the promoters of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railway, when their engineering corps was looking up the land for a steel highway from Galveston on the gulf of Mexico north to connect with the main line of the Santa Fe system at Newton, Kan., in 1880. These men also discovered future possibilities for a branch line into western central Texas and the location where Temple now stands was decided on as a logical location for a division point. A townsite was secured, therefore, and named for B. M. Temple, then chief engineer of the new organization.

The first building lots were disposed of by public sale on June 29, 1881, and the steady growth of Temple practically dates from that event. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company, which was constructing a line from St. Louis to San Antonio, established a station here one year later and the little prairie city assumed the dignity of incorporation in 1881.

PUBLIC SQUARE IN TEMPLE, TEXAS



Prominent among lasting structures is Carnegie library

which in the opinion of experts will last for several more generations.

The Warner House, built in 1718 and known to be the oldest brick building in the city.

The Plummer house, which dates back to 1784 and was the birthplace of one of Portsmouth's favorite sons, Henry Clay Barnabee.

The Earl of Halifax tavern is one of the most historical places in this part of America. It was here that many distinguished men of the revolutionary period were accustomed to meet for social entertainment and merrymaking. The house was put up in 1700 and was visited by John Hancock in 1780. In 1789 President Washington visited Portsmouth and received many citizens at the famous old hostelry.

The Partington mansion, where the parents of Benjamin P. Shillaber lived in his early years.

The home of Charles Levi Woodbury, one of the remaining relics of earlier days.

The Lear House, where Tobias Lear had his first abode in 1700, is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Lear, who was for 16 years private secretary to George Washington, entertained the President at this place in 1789. A tablet marks this as one of the most interesting houses in the city.

The Governor Langdon House, built in 1784, and one of the noted residences.

It is the present home of Woodbury Langdon. Louis Philippe and his brothers were entertained here in 1780. It is said to be one of the finest specimens of colonial architecture in New England.

The Webster house, where Daniel Webster resided from 1813 to 1817, and the birthplace of T. B. Aldrich both are to be seen. Last year 2000 visitors registered at the Aldrich place.

The present population of Portsmouth is about 13,000. Its industries are not plentiful, but several of them are on a large scale. As a residential city it has many claims for preeminence. Its educational interests are not neglected and the standard set for scholarship is well sustained.

Its church edifices are considered a credit to the city; fraternal orders and club organizations have large memberships. There are many relief associations. Portsmouth has daily and weekly newspapers, including the New Hampshire Gazette, the oldest continued publication in the United States, having been issued without interruption since

Oct. 7, 1756. There is excellent trolley service over routes of attractive scenery, of rural life and seashore. Portsmouth has a public library of 20,000 volumes and the Portsmouth Atheneum, a private library founded in 1817, with 17,000 volumes.

Visitors here are shown the first mail box used in the colonial days between Portsmouth and Boston—a tin box 40 inches long by four inches in width, and of depth sufficient for the business of those years on the stage route.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

RIGHT AIM

As day by day we shall greet our task. We must pause betimes and with prayerful heart.

Look into our heart of hearts and ask If the things we want are the things we need.

Since little Rhode Island is able every Thanksgiving to send such a shopping big turkey to the President of the United States, what could not the Chief Magistrate expect if the annual reminder were to come from Texas, instead?

The Lear House, where Tobias Lear had his first abode in 1700, is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Lear, who was for 16 years private secretary to George Washington, entertained the President at this place in 1789. A tablet marks this as one of the most interesting houses in the city.

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MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

FORESIGHT

He who will plan his work ahead Will never have to spend, 'tis said, In a regretful mood, alack!

So much good time in looking back.

TOWARD THE GOAL

"Up again!" grandmother used to say

When the little ones tumbled along the way,

And no motto is better for grown-up men

When they fail in their purpose than:

"Up again!"

The majority of the advocates of the "one large central bank" feature of the proposed new currency bill like to think of it as located at one end of the nation's center.

It is the opinion of the advocates of the "one large central bank" feature of the proposed new currency bill like to think of it as located at one end of the nation's center.

GOOD TURN

"Beware, or else the worm will turn!"

They say to us, but why

Should we deem this thing they say alarming

Since the worm may turn into a charming

And wonderful butterfly?

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. C. P. Summerall third field artillery, to Washington barracks, District of Columbia, Nov. 13 and 20, to deliver two lectures at army war college.

Second Lieut. C. Newton, Jr., coast artillery corps, relieved assignment one hundred and sixty-fourth company and placed on unassigned list Nov. 9, reporting to commanding officer, coast defenses of New Orleans, for duty on his staff.

Promotions in coast artillery corps—D. M. McNeill, from first lieutenant to captain; J. H. Hood, from second lieutenant to first lieutenant.

Capt. R. J. Reaney, second cavalry, transferred to fifteenth cavalry, and remains at present station pending arrival of that regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Leaves—First Lieut. J. M. Craig, twentieth infantry, leaves extended one month; Capt. G. D. Catlin, first infantry, 15 days; First Lieut. E. F. Haines, medical reserve corps, one month; Capt. F. S. Bowen, infantry, one month, effective Dec. 1.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, detached aid to personnel, to temporary duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. W. L. Rodgers, detached naval war college; to command the North Dakota.

Capt. W. F. Fullam, detached aid for inspections; to aid for personnel.

Capt. A. F. Fechteler, detached presi-

dent of board of inspection and survey for ships; to aid for inspections.

Commander Ridley McLean, to navy department as judge advocate general.

Surgeon W. M. Garton, detached naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to the Kearsarge.

Surgeon F. L. Benton, detached Atlantic reserve fleet; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Surgeon R. B. Williams, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. N. McDonell, to naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Machinist W. H. Hubbard, from second lieutenant to first lieutenant.

The Wilmington arrived at Amoy.

The South Dakota arrived at San Pedro.

The Rhode Island, New Jersey and Virginia arrived at Veracruz.

The Celtic, from Gibraltar to Naples.

The Supply will leave Guam for Yokohama in a few days.

NOTES

Destroyers Perkins and Roe were placed in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4.

Destroyer Wilke was placed in reserve at the navy yard, New York, N. Y., on Nov. 1.

Destroyers Terry, Sterett and Monaghan have been ordered in reserve at Charleston, S. C., as soon as practicable.

Destroyer Cummings, one of the new 1000-ton vessels recently completed, has arrived at Newport to take on her torpedo outfit. She will leave for Key West next week.

Movements of Vessels

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Notes

Chilean Railroads Grow Argentina Ships More Beef

GREAT RAILWAY ACTIVITY AHEAD FOR CHILEANS

Materials Essential to Construction Expected to Be Brought Close by Opening of Canal—Obstacles Overcome in Past

SYSTEM IS CREDITABLE

ARICA, Chile—Evidence is accumulating that an era of unprecedented railroad activity will begin when the Panama canal is open for shipping. South American west coast construction always has been more or less difficult because of the fact that materials had to be brought from considerable distances. The east coast countries, like Brazil and Argentina, have had the advantage, and development in these republics has been correspondingly rapid because of the comparative ease with which machinery and rails could be shipped in.

That Chile nevertheless has a railroad system of importance is due to the persistent efforts of the constructors, who have had to battle with many obstacles. There are few other sections of the world where it is so difficult to construct railroads as Ecuador, Peru and Chile. This is due to the mountainous character of the countries concerned. As a piece of railroad engineering, for instance, the construction of the Guayaquil and Quito railroad in Ecuador stands almost unparalleled. Chileans give credit for their present advanced railroad system to William Wheelwright, the North American who initiated steam navigation along their coast as early as 1840, and 10 years later began building the first railroad in their country. Chileans furnished the capital, some \$800,000. The line ran from Caldera to Copiapo. It was completed within a year, and was at first 50 miles long, but it was subsequently extended to twice that length.

The longitudinal railway of Chile is filling in rapidly its various links. It will be about 2200 miles long and will reach from Arica in the north to Port Montt in the south. Tapping this main system there will be no less than 28 lines from the mountain backbone to the coast. The railroad from Arica to La Paz, Bolivia, makes it possible for the latter country to have one more outlet to the Pacific ocean. Tremendous difficulties were encountered in surveying and constructing this line. An English firm did the work at a cost of \$14,000,000. The Arica-La Paz road was built in accordance with an international agreement between the two republics and has proved a good piece of political strategy as well as a means to make the Bolivians somewhat more content with their shut-in position as a nation.

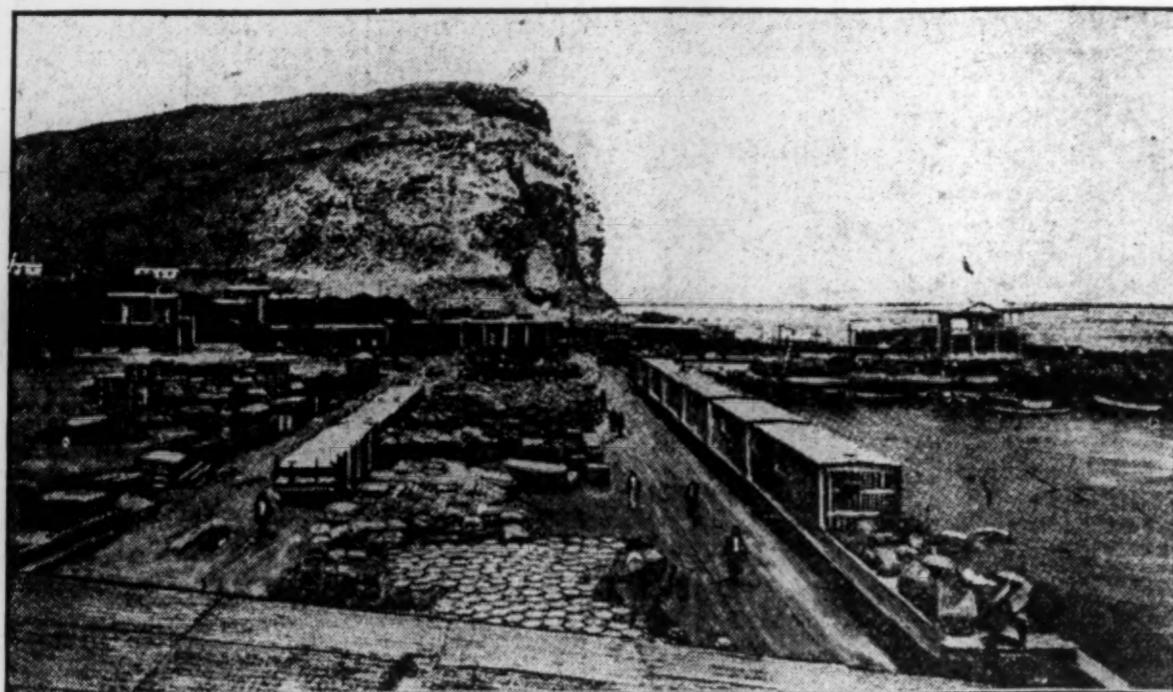
The most important ports in Chile now made use of by reason of the railroad connections are Valparaiso, Iquique, Antofagasta, Taltal, Mejillones, Calama, Buena, Talcahuano, Tocopilla and Arica. Much railroad construction is under way, and the country proposes to spend at least \$16,000,000 during 1913 in such work. The completed mileage is about evenly divided between state and privately owned railroads. During the first three months of 1912 the state lines showed a profit of almost \$3,500,000. The nitrate mines of Chile are bringing rich earnings to the railroads.

In speaking of difficult railroad construction on the west coast of South America it is the thing to give chief honors to the Guayaquil-Quito road. The climb up the mountains to the city of Riobamba, the half way point, necessitates the use of the most powerful engines and then these can only pull a few.

"LAYING OFF" A RAILROAD IN ANDES



Strenuous engineering on Guayaquil and Quito line



Arica (Chile) terminus of the Arica-La Paz railway, costing \$14,000,000

GEN. FELIPE ANGELES ISSUES APPEAL TO MEXICAN TROOPS

Commander Makes Strong Call to Veteran Army to Rally to Constitution as Only Way to Freedom—Says Reign of "Religion and Privileges" Again Prevails

HERMOSILLO, Mex.—From the headquarters of the constitutional forces there has just been issued a proclamation to all Mexican soldiers within the republic and signed by Maj.-Gen. Felipe Angeles. General Angeles was one of the few leading officers in the federal army who refused to sanction the overthrow of President Madero during the eventful days that followed the attack on the national palace in Mexico City.

The proclamation is as follows:

"To my comrades in arms in the Mexican army: Generals Huerta and Blanco have been the cause of the cruel, fratricidal war that is tearing the bosom of our unfortunate country. They violated their oaths and caused the overthrow of the legitimate government, and by so doing cast a black stain on the honor of the army.

"The corruption of some officers who were bribed by Felix Diaz and Manuel Mondragon, would not have made any headway had it not been that they were supported by the aristocratic party, which is formed of the reactionaries who at the cry of 'religion and privileges' sustained that party during the 'three years' war,' favoring the church and the party of those who landed at this port was 2522.

The immigration from the West Indian islands consisted of 172 cabin and 802 steerage passengers, an increase in cabin, but a slight reduction in steerage passengers, as compared with August.

Of the steerage passengers from other countries, Colombia furnished 130 and Costa Rica 77. There were only 96 steerage passengers from Europe during the entire month. The number of persons arriving "in transit," practically all tourists, was 1806, a decrease of 401, as compared with the preceding month.

"The partisans of Porfirio Diaz continued to protect the privileges granted these two, which have been a curse to the poor.

"The reactionary element has been so unscrupulous and has such a lack of moral sentiment that in order to gain power it did not hesitate to commit the

crimes of treason and assassination. It is the same element that now is supporting with its money and its influence the assassin and the usurper.

"The aim of this struggle is by no means for vengeance or the punishment of those who overthrew the legal regime. It is a struggle to restore democratic principles and to put into practice the ideals of the 'war of reform' and of the revolution of 1910.

"The usurper and his followers would have you believe, through an ignoble farce before Congress, that you are sustaining the legitimate government of the republic. In reality you are only shedding your blood to sustain the principles of 'religion and privileges.'

"Beware! Do not continue in your error or allow yourselves to be deceived by the elections, as such will be held in a few cities and under a reign of terror.

"Come back. I ask you to return to the path laid out by military honor and liberal principles. Remember that we are not the successors of the old army of recruits that sustained the tyranny of Santa Ana and the reactionary party, but the victorious federal army that carried Juarez on to victory over the imperial troops that tried to establish a throne.

"Let us join, then, and unite our efforts to those citizens who have risen up in arms to restore constitutional order so that the men who have shamed our country, filled the world with horror and trampled on our flag will be made to disappear from sight."

BRAZIL'S RUBBER INDUSTRY USING MILK SEPARATOR

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Much is heard these days about the rubber situation, but probably few persons, not in the trade, know anything about rubber in its native state. Rubber is the cream from the juice, the milk, or the latex, of several varieties of tree or shrub. As this latex flows from the cut in the tree, it has the appearance of milk and acts much in the same way. If left to itself, the latex separates into a lower fluid and a surface mass, like cream. This cream is india rubber.

Various methods have been tried to obtain this rubber from the latex. The aboriginal method seems to have been used in Brazil, by smoking heat. In other places mineral and chemical additions are made to the milk to separate the rubber. Recently the idea has been carried into practise of using the separator apparatus, which does such efficient work in the dairy industry. Heating by smoke has been found to produce the cleanest and purest rubber for commercial export. There are more than 100 trees yielding rubber. Hevea is the tree par excellence, and begins to yield in its fourth year. This is the tree that has brought wealth to Brazil. It is often found 12 feet in circumference.

MEXICANS PREFER AMERICAN SHOES

FRONTERA, Mex.—Differences between this country and the United States have not interfered with the popularity of American-made shoes. In this section shoes for men and boys are imported almost exclusively from the northern country. Up to within a few years all the women's and children's shoes came from Spain. As soon as peaceful conditions are established in the other parts of the republic it is believed there will be a good market for United States footwear.

Mexicans like style as well as quality in their shoes. Men prefer heels of medium height, while the French heel is a favorite with women for both street and reception wear.

Frontier, Mex.—Differences between this country and the United States have not interfered with the popularity of American-made shoes. In this section shoes for men and boys are imported almost exclusively from the northern country. Up to within a few years all the women's and children's shoes came from Spain. As soon as peaceful conditions are established in the other parts of the republic it is believed there will be a good market for United States footwear.

MEXICANS PREFER AMERICAN SHOES

VALPARAISO, Chile—The Chilean government is considering the double-tracking of the railway between this city and Santiago where traffic has become exceptionally heavy.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic—All but one of the eight custom houses in the republic made substantial import gains in 1912 over 1911.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—There is a report that the formation of an English company for developing the gold and iron mines of Brazil, with a capital of \$100,000,000, is progressing.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The annual alfalfa yield is now more than \$50,000,000. The province of Buenos Aires grows almost 1,500,000 tons.

PUERTO CORTES, Honduras—An important banana trade has developed with France. Small and medium sized fruit have the call.

Nut Bread

Made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat flour is a wonderful substitute for meat. Ask your grocer for this flour. Write us for the recipe. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

USE WARDWOO

WRITING PAPER. A high grade paper at medium price.

57-58 Franklin St.

WARD'S

Millions of dollars have gone into South American railroad building, and many more millions will be available for a similar purpose in the years ahead. Without adequate traffic facilities progress there must necessarily be halting. The people in the countries concerned know this to be a fact, and they are therefore bending their energies toward increasing the railway mileages within their respective territories as rapidly as possible. That railroad materials for use in the Pacific coast countries have to be brought from great distances can be considered a reason why transportation is in a less advanced state in Peru and Ecuador, for instance, than in Argentina and Brazil. The Atlantic coast nations of South America look out upon other countries where this railroad material is manufactured. The United States also has been instrumental in furnishing some of this material. But in the case of northwest South America conditions are different from the east. Shipping overland would incur almost prohibitive expenditures. Sending by way of the Horn, as at present, is also costly, and involves delay.

Chile's position to the southward on the Pacific coast may have worked to its advantage in so far as this makes for greater facility in obtaining material. It is certainly a fact that on the west coast the Chileans have led the van with construction. But with the opening of the Panama canal the water route to Peru and Ecuador will be shorter than to Chile. It is also to be expected that the mining industry will develop so fast that the demand for railways will come as a matter of course. The United States should be in a position to enter this valuable market.

The conformation of the west coast country of South America will continue to be a factor in the situation. But the engineers of the present should be able at least to equal what Wheelwright and Meiggs accomplished in 1840 and 1870, respectively, with the much ruder implements at their command.

These pioneer railway constructors in Peru and Chile are held in high honor for showing the way. There will be plenty of chance for display of ingenuity in the years to come. The Andean chain has been pierced in one place, it is true, but more steel trails will have to be blazed across that mountain range dividing South America longitudinally.

U. S. ADMINISTRATOR ENDORSES PANAMA CITY'S 1915 EXPOSITION

ANCON, C. Z.—As the head of the department of civil administration of the Panama canal zone, Richard L. Metcalfe is also interesting himself in the national exposition to be held at Panama City from November, 1914, to April, 1915, in commemoration of the discovery of the Pacific. The director-general of the exposition, Sr. Don Ramon F. Acevedo, is now making extensive use of a letter written by Mr. Metcalfe to the president of the Nebraska Association of Commercial Clubs, Omaha, Neb., and which is expected to apply and make its appeal to every other section of the United States.

Mr. Metcalfe's letter is in part as follows:

"I believe that this exposition will provide an excellent opportunity for the business men of North America to become acquainted with the business men of Central and South America. I would be glad to have my own state take the lead in providing for representation at this exposition. While there will be many displays at this exposition, particularly of manufactured articles, I believe that it will be what we might call an 'exposition of men.' The politicians of South America have become acquainted with the politicians of the United States, but the masses of the two countries have not mingled, and the business men are practically strangers to one another.

"The business men from our interior should have the opportunity of meeting with the business men of these South

American countries, and the Panama national exposition will provide a meeting place. Nebraska business men, as well as the business men of our other states, should study South American trade conditions and everything pertaining thereto. I should say that \$10,000 would provide for a good representation at this exposition, including the cost of the building, expenses of a representative during the six months' period and other expenses. I have consulted with the management of the exposition, and have been assured that they will be glad to permit me to choose a site for the Nebraska building, free of all charge, and if your association desires me to act I shall be glad to serve you.

"I desire to call your attention to the fact that this exposition will cover the period immediately before and after the official opening of the canal, which takes place in January, 1915. There will be an enormous number of visitors from all sections, particularly from Central and South American countries."

ASUNCION-BUENOS AIRES LINK

ASUNCION, Paraguay—This city has recently been linked with Buenos Aires, Argentina, the railways in each country joining at Encarnacion and Posadas, on opposite sides of the Parana river.

BRAZIL HAS 13,000 JAPANESE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—A well-known ship owner of Japan, M. Nakamura, has been visiting the Japanese colonies in this country. There are about 13,000 Japanese in the republic.

Schools must also be maintained where the children of the plantation workers can get rudimentary education.

RIVAL FACTIONS CONTEND FOR U.S. MEAT TRADE

Argentinos Fight to Wrest Control of Northern Market From Hands of Combine—Would Like Government Regulation

CARGOES NOW ON WAY

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The conflict between the independent meat concerns, so called, and those generally referred to as the trust has been accentuated with the increased demand for beef in the United States. The independent companies include the River Plate Fresh Meat Company and the Sansinena Company, and these are the only independent firms doing business with the United States at the present time. The other independents sell exclusively to England.

It is currently reported that the steamship Vestris is bringing to New York on its present northward trip 5000 quarters of beef consigned to Swift & Co.

There is no beef on this boat for any of the independent companies, it is stated.

According to present sailing arrangements the next steamer with a beef cargo for New York will be the Vandyck, due to arrive there Dec. 5. It is expected that between 10,000 and 12,000 quarters of beef will be sent out on the Vandyck, and that the independents will ship about one third of this quantity, and the packers two thirds. The boat to follow is the Zinal, also with a cargo of 12,000 quarters, and the proportion of shipment by independents and trust interests is similar to that on the Vandyck. There is another boat, the Alcalá, which is scheduled to take beef to the United States early the coming year, but the exact amount has not been decided on.

The few who consider themselves posted on beef affairs are now curious to know what the American packers in Argentina will do with the large consignments of beef to be received in the United States during the next few months.

If they decide to restrict the sale to the eastern sections it would be necessary for them also to restrict the shipments of dressed beef from their western plants so that the local markets shall not feel the weight of the imported article. The situation will be much clearer after the next few cargoes reach New York.

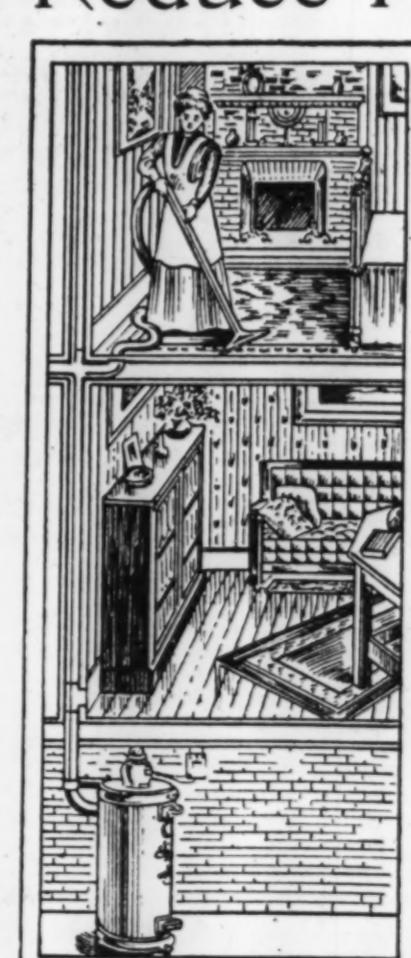
In the mean time those opposed to the management of the trust have not relinquished their efforts to get the government to pass such legislation as would make it easier to regulate traffic in meat products.

BRAZIL EXACTING IN RUBBER GRANTS

PARA, Brazil—When granting concessions for rubber plantations the government of the state of Para exacts that the respective company plant not less than 20,000 trees a year.

Schools must also be maintained where the children of the plantation workers can get rudimentary education.

Reduce Your Work One Half



Showing the installation and working of the TUEC in a home.

TUEC STATIONARY AIR CLEANERS meet every requirement in every type of building—in home, store, factory, warehouse, mill, church, office building, skyscraper, lodge, club, theatre or school. Installed anywhere—farm, village, hamlet or city.

THE most successful business man today is the one who is finding opportunities and methods for reducing expense by eliminating waste motion. He goes into his factory, store or warehouse and by study and application sees where, by saving steps here, changing conditions there, work may be so systematized as to avoid lost motion, and produce greater results.

Thus economy of time has become an important factor in every business enterprise. What is true in business is equally true in the home and

The TUEC Stationary Cleaner

has become the present day economizer of time and work, reducing work to a minimum and at the same time preserving the longevity of the home furnishings by removing the dust and grit, which otherwise wear the fibre, grain and warp of curtains, tapestries, furniture and rugs.

THE TUEC STATIONARY CLEANER is most simple in construction, requires no mechanical skill to operate and does its work thoroughly and effectively. It moves a large volume of air through wide-mouthed tools and large flexible hose, thus removing all the dirt in a short period of time, without damaging the most delicate fabric.

Built and installed by experts who have mastered detail, who have more than Five Thousand happy users who can prove to you that a TUEC installation in your home will save you both time and money.

Your name and address on a postal card, addressed to us, will be sufficient to furnish you with further valuable information on how to economize in the home.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC COMPANY
3 Hurford Street, CANTON, OHIO

Republicans Asked to Aid Money Bill

(Continued from page one)

President will remain firmly for the fundamentals of the bill, which he regards as party policy, but he will yield features regarded as less important from that standpoint.

That there will be no central bank of any nature may be said with some certainty. The administration, it is believed, would never agree to it and even those who want it admit that it could not pass Congress. Treasury notes, instead of bank notes, will also be insisted upon by the administration as party policy, it is said. But questions such as the personnel of the federal reserve boards, the number and control of regional banks, redemption of notes and reserve requirements are open for compromise, it is believed.

After a conference with the President today Senator Simmons said: "We may later find it wise to hold a Democratic conference to help devise a satisfactory course of action, but I know of no movement for a binding caucus. We cannot, however, expect to support a bill brought out of committee with a committed Democratic majority against it."

Under provisions adopted into the currency bill by the Senate banking committee today \$100,000,000 worth of regional reserve bank stock, bearing either 5 or 6 per cent interest, would be offered to the public and the banks themselves would be under government control. The stock would be offered to the public for 60 days, at the end of which time the unsold balance would be subscribed by the banks.

Despite opposition by Senator O'Gorman the amendment removing regional banks from control of member banks was adopted by the committee, seven to five, only two Democrats, Reed of Missouri and Hitchcock of Nebraska, voting for it. Under its terms the federal reserve board will appoint six of the nine regional bank directors, instead of only four.

Senators Thompson of Kansas conferred with the President today. He also said that he believed the question should be submitted to a caucus.

Senators Vardaman, Lane and Lewis also conferred with the President on currency. Senator Vardaman said he thought the subject should go to a caucus, but declared he would insist on an open caucus.

A modification of a plan proposed by Senator Reed of Missouri has been tentatively written into the currency bill by the Senate committee. The new plan was characterized by Chairman Owen, chief administration supporter in the committee, as "equivalent to a central bank."

The new scheme would provide for the centralization of one half of the reserve to be held by the regional banks in the proposed new system. This proportion would be placed under the complete control of the federal reserve board and would be located in Washington to be administered for the aid and convenience of the entire banking system.

Senator Reed proposed the original plan as a means of composing the wide differences among the members of the committee. Senators Reed and Hitchcock joined with the Republicans in voting for the plan, which was opposed by Senators Owen, Pomerene, Ellsworth, O'Gorman and Shafto.

Senator Reed's proposal would establish 24 regional banks with stock owned by banks, the banks to elect a majority of directors. Instead of keeping 7 per cent reserve in its own vaults or in the regional bank and 5 per cent in the regional bank, each member bank should keep 4 per cent in its vaults, 4 in the regional bank and 4 in a general fund to be controlled by the federal reserve board in Washington.

WOMAN ELECTED FOR SERVICE ON EDUCATION BOARD

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Lockport has elected Mrs. Anna Hayward Merritt as a member-at-large on the board of education.

This board is 12 in number, six of whom are elected by the white city, the others being elected from various districts. Both fathers and mothers of children in the public schools may vote while certain property qualifications give others the right of the ballot. The educational authorities have more than the usual number of important matters under consideration. A group of citizens set out to find a candidate who would help carry these matters to a wise issue. Mrs. Merritt was chosen. She polled a large plurality over her opponent, Mrs. Clara Frey Sharp, says the Courier. Mrs. Merritt assumes her duties Jan. 1.

BOARD TO HEAR UNION COMPLAINT

The state board of arbitration is expected to issue notices of hearings today for the 400 union ladies' tailors and dressmakers employed in 65 Boston establishments and the manufacturers. The point at issue is the alleged failure of employers to fulfill the terms of an agreement.

B. & M. WRECK TIES UP TRAFFIC

Service on the main line of the Boston & Maine Portland division was tied up between 5:30 and 8:15 a. m. today when the engine of a passenger train collided with the two rear cars of a freight train between Wakefield and Wakefield Junction.

COLUMBIA WANTS AUDITORIUM

NEW YORK—Columbia's students are endeavoring to obtain a more suitable auditorium than any available at present on the campus. For 10 years the University hall has stood lacking three stories of its planned height.

S. S. FRANCONIA COMES IN WITH A NEW SKIPPER

Capt. D. S. Miller Takes Place on Bridge of Capt. C. A. Smith—Prominent People Are Among the 1500 Passengers

AIGRETTE ARE TAKEN

With a new skipper on the bridge, the Cunarder Franconia made port today from Liverpool and Queenstown, 24 hours late because of adverse conditions at sea. Capt. D. S. Miller, formerly of the Andania running to Montreal, now commands the Franconia. Capt. C. A. Smith, who had had command of the Franconia since she was first completed early in 1911, has been transferred to the Caronia.

On board the Franconia were 84 saloon, 528 cabin and 929 steerage passengers, a good-sized list for this time of the year. Also on board were seven members of the crew of the whaling bark Wanderer of New Bedford and four of the crew of the whaling schooner Arthur V. S. Woodruff, also of New Bedford. Walter Whittaker of Springfield, one of the crew of the Woodruff, said that six of the seven members had deserted the ship at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, because of poor food, and the other one had been discharged from the vessel.

The four members of the Woodruff crew were discharged at Las Palmas. They were all sent home by the American consul by way of Liverpool. Several aigrettes were taken by the customs officials, the women removing them from their hats themselves. Mrs. John J. Glover of Kansas City gave up a black aigrette that she said she had had 10 years, and Mr. Glover remarked that he was glad they had passed the law forbidding importation of such plumage. Mrs. Alsaletta Booth, an English girl destined for Warren, R. I., will have hers exported, although she claimed it to be an imitation aigrette.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cabot of Marlboro street, Boston, and her niece, Lady Gertrude C. Carter of Torquay, England, C. T. Needham, M. P., who plans a tour of the United States and Canada, G. Hennessy of London, formerly British embassy messenger, Dr. R. H. Macgill, an official of Anckland, N. Z., who is on a world tour, Dr. Ralph Vincent of London, a director of research at the London laboratory, and William Henry Mather, Bradford, Eng., wool merchant who is here to study conditions under the new tariff at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and who recently returned from Australia, were among the notables on board the steamer.

Other passengers included: Mrs. K. M. Holliday and two children of Ocean City, N. J.; F. W. Thompson and Dr. P. P. Thompson of Portland, Me.; Harold P. Waterman of Providence, R. I., and the following Bostonians: A. Bentley, Mrs. Franklin G. Dexter, Mrs. John J. Hicks, M. J. Lowry, Miss Helen M. Lowry, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Morgan, A. A. Paul Poole, E. Q. Sylvester, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wheelock and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dixon. N. K. Saunders, a Waltham artist, and Mrs. Saunders returned from a two-year course of study at Paris, where Mr. Saunders exhibited a portrait and an outdoor study at the recent exhibition in the Paris salon.

EXPERT FAVORS PLAN TO CURTAIL POWER OF COURTS

Advocating a plan that would limit the power of the court to decide a case and give to a commission the authority to sentence, Frank L. Randall, prison commissioner, today spoke before the first of the assembly luncheons of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in the American house on "The Modern Penology." He discussed prisons as they have been, as they are and as they may be. Commissioner Randall said that after the court has rendered its decision the case should go to a commission which would determine the character and capabilities of the guilty one. The commission would then deal according to the conclusions it had reached.

A call for volunteers to make up the teams which are to start a membership campaign next Tuesday was made. F. W. Ganse, chairman of the membership committee, was introduced by Bernard J. Rothwell, who presided at the luncheon and the former asked those who cared to join him to raise their hands.

Quite a number of hands were raised and the announcement was made by Mr. Ganse that the winning team would be given a dinner in connection with some important meeting of the chamber; also that a diamond stickpin would be presented by Mr. Storow to the man who secured the largest number of members.

DIRECT PRIMARY LAW ATTACKED

Pleading to have the state affairs conducted by a group of men expert in government, Melvin M. Johnson, a lawyer, at a dinner of the Luncheon Club in the Copley Plaza last evening, declared that the direct primary law was an unsatisfactory rule which defeated every aim it strove to serve. The dinner was given in honor of Edward C. Fogg, manager of the hotel.

BROOKLINE ALL SAINTS CHURCH BOYS GIVE PLAY



J. MERRILL CURRIER, 2d Principal in boys' play

COURT PREPARES ITS OPINION IN HARVESTER CASE

Attorney-General McReynolds Asks for Decree to Dissolve the Corporation as a Monopoly in Restraint of Trade

BASIS CALLED AMPLE

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The United States district court has the Harvester case under advisement, all papers and arguments in, and is today preparing a decision.

Atty.-Gen. James McReynolds, concluding final arguments for dissolution of the International Harvester Company Wednesday afternoon, declared there is ample basis for an order and asked that an interlocutory decree be entered by the court, declaring the Harvester concern a monopoly in restraint of trade. He requested that the defendants have a reasonable time to submit to the court a proper plan of reorganization.

"It is the view of the government that this company must be cut up into separate and distinct units," the attorney-general said. "This must be done in such a way that the stockholders of the different parts must be distinct."

"In 1903 the total business done by the International Harvester Company was \$55,000,000; in 1912 it had increased to \$125,000,000; in the same length of time its capitalization had increased from \$120,000,000 to \$163,000,000, and between 1903 and 1911, the latest figures available, the assets of this concern had increased from \$130,000,000 to \$223,000,000."

"These figures in terse form tell the story of the rapid growth of the power of this concern. This expansion has been so enormous that the word of this corporation has become absolute law to thousands and thousands. The existing competition was wiped out."

Mr. Feeney—Do you believe a man should be paid in accordance with the labor demand?

Witness—I do not, absolutely.

To further questions, Mr. Hile said there was no plan whereby the men would receive an increase in pay automatically. The raise came either at their request or on the recommendation of the foreman.

POSTOFFICE WORK CONTRACT DEFENSE

WASHINGTON—Replying to objections of Representative Cary of Wisconsin, to the \$800,000 award of the New Haven postoffice contract to the Charles McCull Company of Philadelphia at former President Taft's request, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Newton today said this firm was the only one meeting all requirements and that the award at that figure had been urged by Mr. Taft and Democratic and Republican congressmen alike. C. M. Yaeger & Son of Danville, Ill., one of the bidders, today withdrew its protest against the award.

DATE FOR EXPRESS RATE REDUCTIONS AGAIN POSTPONED

WASHINGTON—Postponement of its blanket order making sweeping express reductions effective was announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission today. The order was to have become effective Dec. 1, but is further postponed until Feb. 1. No reason for the change was given, but it is understood express companies showed the commission they did not have sufficient time in which to get ready for the new rates. The companies were ordered to file their new tariffs by Jan. 10. The original order has twice been postponed.

MODERN LANGUAGE WILL BE DISCUSSED

Observations on the modern language situation in Massachusetts will be made by Clarence D. Kingsley, inspector of the state board of education, at the meeting on Saturday of the Boston group of the New England Modern Language Association. Prof. H. C. Bierwirth of Harvard will speak on "How to Read German at Sight." Prof. Fernand Baldensperger of the Sorbonne, exchange professor at Harvard, will talk on "Alfred de Vigny et l'Angleterre," Frederick V. C. Lieder is chairman and Louise Gambrill secretary of the group. The meeting will be held in the Walker building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

BIG AUTO BREAKS NANTUCKET RULE

NANTUCKET, Mass.—Clinton S. Folger brought an automobile to the island and began operating it in passenger and mail service between town and Siasconset Wednesday regardless of the selectmen's exclusion order and the fact that notices were posted on every street corner. Mr. Folger drove his machine around town and thence to Sconset without molestation by the authorities, almost the entire populace turning out to witness the sight.

LASTERS QUIT MACHINES

LYNN, Mass.—Without giving notice to their employers, 45 lasters in the factory of Hennessey, Maxwell & Hennessey, left their machines this morning on a strike. It is alleged that against the rules of the lasters' union, a factory foreman discharged a laster.

AVIATORS' CASE IN U. S. COURT

NEW YORK—The United States court of appeals held many models of aeroplanes when the hearing of the suit brought by the Wright brothers against Glenn H. Curtiss was in progress today. Five million dollar damages are involved.

CROPS OF CLARK COUNTY HELP TO MAKE GRANTON, WIS., BUSY



Children at the Granton, Wis., high school

GRANTON, Wis.—Rich farming country surrounding Granton, and in which large crops are grown, helps to make this town a busy place. Granton is in Clark county and, though it has only about 350 inhabitants, is an up-to-date

PROPOSED 'L' PAY RAISES UNHEeded SAYS A WITNESS

Maintenance Bureau Chief Tells Arbiters Former Authority on Salaries Has Passed to Head

List of recommending increases in pay for 136 men employed in the maintenance bureau of the Boston Elevated Railway Company have been in the hands of Gen. William A. Bancroft, president of the system, since July 1, according to testimony given today by Charles H. Hale, superintendent, before the special board of arbitration. In addition, witness says, nothing further has been heard of the schedules recommending a reduction in the number of wage classifications.

Before July 1, Mr. Hale testified, he was the final authority to pass upon increases. These were referred to him through the foremen and supervisors but after that date this authority passed to the president of the company. He said that repair work on the Elevated was similar to such work on the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany and other railroads.

Under cross-examination of John P. Feeney, Mr. Hale admitted that the Elevated had a fair class of carpenters and painters, and that they were competent to do all the work required by the company. He further admitted that they did not receive the union wage rate.

On the question of free transportation, Mr. Feeney asked witness if he considered it fair to compare the elevated employees with those on the railroads if the subject of free transportation was not brought under review, since the railroads gave free transportation. The witness said he was unable to discuss this point.

Mr. Feeney—Do you believe a man should be paid in accordance with the labor demand?

Witness—I do not, absolutely.

To further questions, Mr. Hale said there was no plan whereby the men would receive an increase in pay automatically. The raise came either at their request or on the recommendation of the foreman.

STATE INTEREST IN WATERWAYS IS URGED AS DUTY

WASHINGTON—Replying to objections of Representative Cary of Wisconsin, to the \$800,000 award of the New Haven postoffice contract to the Charles McCull Company of Philadelphia at former President Taft's request, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Newton today said this firm was the only one meeting all requirements and that the award at that figure had been urged by Mr. Taft and Democratic and Republican congressmen alike. C. M. Yaeger & Son of Danville, Ill., one of the bidders, today withdrew its protest against the award.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—CIRCULAR LETTERS URGE A GREATER INTEREST IN THE STATE'S WATERWAYS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Circular letters, urging a greater interest throughout the state in the work of the Atlantic Deepwater Association and giving information relative to the profit to Rhode Island of the completion of the organization's plans, have been sent out to various business associations by Michael Moy, chairman of the Pawtucket Board of Trade and a delegate to the deeper waterways convention at Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 18.

Mr. Moy's letter points out that interest in the project in this state is not what it should be, and asserts that "if the commercial bodies will interest themselves sufficiently, we can have here in Rhode Island adequate inland waterway facilities with very little cost to the people of the state."

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Prof. Charles T. Copland was the reader in Wednesday evening's recital in the current Southwick course at Huntington Chambers hall, giving Sheridan's "The Critic."

This play, the last by the author, was written when Sheridan was 23. It is a caricature of the theater and playwright, manager, actors and audience are in turn lampooned on the keen rapier of masterly sarcasm.

Professor Copland was in fine fettle, and the farce is evidently much to his relish. His rendering was a rare illustration of the participation that is the keynote of all good reading. He kept his picture well within the frame of the true farce spirit and caricatured with a verve and abandon that never transcended the bounds of artistic restraint.

BOSTON NOTES

The opening sale Wednesday for "The Lady of the Slipper," which comes to the Colonial Monday evening, was the heaviest of the year. The extravaganza offers Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Janis full play for their talents.

Miss Billie Burke is to be at the Tremont for but one week in "The Amazons," beginning Monday evening.

"We, the People," improved by cuts and elaboration of humorous situations, is proving a pleasing entertainment at the Castle Square, theater. Next week "The Country Boy"; Nov. 10, "Monte Cristo," with John Craig in the title role.

MELROSE ACCEPTS MANN PROPERTY

Following the action of the school committee in offering to the city of Melrose the Horace Mann school property on Myrtle and Grove streets, the aldermen have voted to accept the property. The property is centrally located and one plan is to dispose of it at auction and use the proceeds for the erection of an annex to city hall to be used for a police station, while another plan is to use the schoolbuilding, after extensive remodeling, for the police department.

JUNIORS TRIUMPH AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The junior class at Wellesley College yesterday defeated the senior class in two sets of tennis doubles, added five more points to its final field day scores and won the all-round championship in organized outdoor sports.

WORK ON 1000 FT. DOCK IN NEW YORK IS BEGUN

Other Piers of Equal Length Are Planned and Ultimately River Front Will Be Rebuilt to Care for Bigger Liners of Future

PRESIDENT WRITES

NEW YORK—Beginning harbor improvement which it is claimed by its initiators will place New York on a par, in accommodations for shipping with the great harbors of the world, work was begun Wednesday on the 1000-foot pier at Forty-sixth street, in the Hudson river.

Other piers of equal length are planned and eventually the entire Hudson river front, city officials say, will be rebuilt for the accommodation of the great ocean liners of the future.

Mayor Arolph Kline, Mayor-elect Mitchel, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Maritime Association and city officials attended the ceremony incident to starting the work Wednesday.

May Kline announced the receipt of messages from President Wilson and Governor Glynn congratulating the city on the inauguration of the harbor work.

MISSOURI ASKS OTHER STATES TO WORK FOR ROADS

NEOSHO, Mo.—Governor Major of Missouri today urged other states to follow the example set by Missouri in specifying certain days of each year as "good roads days," when every citizen is to "get out and work" on the highways of the state. The plan was made at the annual meeting of the Four States Good Roads Association. Delegates from Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri attended.

Governor Major declared that if every state in the Union emulated the Missouri example, it would do more to make the roads of the nation better than any one thing. A special program has been arranged for tonight, when the delegates will be shown moving pictures of the work done throughout Missouri on "Good Roads Day," when the chief executive of Missouri donned overalls, and with the Governor of Kansas (also in overalls) as his guest, put in a day or two digging on the roads with "other ordinary citizens."

LINE EXTENSION IN MELROSE SOUGHT

Petitions from the Malden and Melrose city governments and from several hundred citizens will be sent to the public service commission soon asking for an extension of the elevated surface tracks now ending on Lebanon street, Melrose in the Melrose city line, across into Melrose and over Forest street to Main street, Malden, where connection may be made with the Bay State tracks to Malden square and thence over the elevated surface tracks to Sullivan square. This extension would give the residents along the Malden and Melrose boundary improved service to Sullivan square and would solve the problem of a single fare to a parts of Malden. With the completion of the Malden subway it would also give a more direct route to the subway entrance from the North Main street-Forestdale sections of Malden.

A citizens committee named will take the matter up with the Elevated officials.

COLOMBIA ASSERTS RIGHTS TO Isthmus

BOGOTÁ, Colombia—On the tenth anniversary of the separation of Panama from Colombia, the Colombian Senate met and adopted a resolution reasserting that Colombia's isthmian rights are imprescriptible, at the same time protesting against the causes preventing her use and defense of her rights.

Panama, formerly a department of the republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on Nov. 4, 1903.

N. CAROLINA HAS GOOD ROADS DAYS

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Governor Craig arrived here Wednesday from Raleigh and immediately donned overalls and started to work on a scenic road in observance of the good roads day—Wednesday and today—proclaimed by him. Hundreds are at work. The several neighboring Governors invited did not come.

S. A. R. TO DISCUSS BURGOYNE MARCH

Boston chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold its one hundred and fortieth meeting in Young's hotel Saturday night. The topic for discussion will be "Burgoynes March Through the Forest." Expedition for Supplies at Bennington Defeated by General Stark."

A paper will be read by Compatrick Lieut.-Col. John Stuart Barrows, former president. A special invitation has been extended to members to bring Russian guests.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BRIDGEWATER

The Unity Club of the Unitarian church has voted to change the name from the Unity Club to the Unity Guild. It also voted to hold church socials every month.

At a meeting of the senior class of the high school Alfred Cushman was elected manager of the class basketball team. It was decided to have a ways and means committee and this will be chosen by President Morris Brown before the next meeting.

The high school students are issuing a paper and the editors and printers will be chosen by a committee consisting of two members of the junior and senior class.

STONEHAM

The following have been chosen as the editorial staff of the high school paper. The Authentic: Norman F. Hunt, editor in chief; Curtis Hamill and Chester Keith, business managers; Miss M. Alice Dunn, literary editor; Miss Helen M. Hutchins, exchange editor; James MacDonald, athletic editor; Ernest W. Hinckle, military editor; local editor: Dustin Downs; class editors, W. Carlton Martin, senior; Dustin L. Downs, Clyde W. Carter, Miss Eva MacAnally and Paul Stevens; Ralph W. Arnold, alumni editor.

EAST LEXINGTON

The regular monthly business meeting and social of the ladies of the Follen Woman's Alliance takes place this evening at the home of Miss Mabel Reynolds on Fern street.

Dr. W. W. Hicks of Boston and formerly of Washington, D. C., will speak at a meeting of the Follen Woman's Alliance in the Unitarian church on the afternoon of Nov. 13.

CONDOR

Mrs. Leslie Moore, chairman of the study class committee of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club, announces that Miss Webber is to lead the housewives' class, while the class on modern educational problems will be in charge of Miss Helen A. Legate, Wells A. Hall, superintendent of schools, Mr. Jones and the Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester, D. D.

WINTHROP

The Felicity Club will meet this evening at the home of Miss Winona Stetson on North avenue.

The school committee is considering the advisability of in some manner teaching the boys more about government so that they may become intelligent voters.

READING

William F. Deadman, of Golden Rule Masonic Lodge of Wakefield, accompanied by Edgar O. Dewey of this town as marshal, paid his annual official visit as deputy of the seventh Masonic district to Good Samaritan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Wednesday night.

CHELSEA

The Judean Social and Athletic Club will elect their officers this evening in Fraternity hall.

The Ladies Auxiliary of Clan Campbell of Argyle will have an entertainment in Park hall this evening.

SOMERVILLE

The Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., will make the address in the prayer meeting of the Prospect Hill Congregational church this evening. The meeting is in charge of the foreign missionary department of the Woman's Union.

CAMBRIDGE

The members of the various companies of the eighth regiment, M. V. M., are making preparations for their annual entertainment, which is to be held in the local armory on the evening of Nov. 14.

HANOVER

Mrs. Annie Tinkham of Taunton will inspect Joseph E. Wilder W. R. C. Nov. 11.

An effort is being made to organize a Good Templars lodge in town.

ARLINGTON

Sixty members of the Ida F. Butler Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows were entertained at supper in Waltham last evening by the ladies of the Hawthorne Lodge.

EVERETT

Portable schoolhouses are to be placed at the Lafayette and at the Nichols school.

MELROSE

Members of the boy scouts and boys brigades of Melrose and Revere are to hold competitive drills tonight at the drill hall on Willow street, Melrose.

MARLBORO

At the next meeting of the Tuesday Club, to be held in the Unitarian church at 8 o'clock, Dr. A. A. Berle will give a lecture.

MAYNARD

Box 22, a new fire alarm telegraph station, has been installed on Parker street, near the residence of William Hooper.

WEYMOUTH

Members of Dorothea Dix tent, D. V. are preparing to present a musical comedy in town hall at an early date.

LEXINGTON

The annual inspection of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R., takes place this evening in Grand Army hall.

WORCESTER

There will be an assembly in Horticultural hall, Nov. 11, under the direction of St. John's Sewing Circle.

WHITMAN

The Lawrence Club of All Saints' church has arranged for a series of socials the coming season. The newly elected officers are: President, the Rev. M. Oakman Patton; vice-president, Mrs. Fred M. Moody; second vice-president, Mrs. M. O. Patton; treasurer, Miss Virginia Cole; secretary, Miss Alma Randall; financial secretary, Mrs. Harry B. Hardin.

The choir of the Methodist church is planning for a "sing" Nov. 16. It will be assisted by the choirs from the Methodist churches at Hanson, Bryantville and other places.

BROOKLINE

The Parish Club of All Saints' church has elected: President, Frederick H. Perkins; vice-president, Lincoln C. Cummings; secretary-treasurer, Woodbury Boston.

CUBAN LAND

FOR SALE—Choice tract of 570 acres; 4 miles outside township Holguin, Cuba; fertile rich soil, suitable for farming; fruit gardens, etc. will divide to suit of purchaser. For Cuban property. M. L. BERRY, 938 Wilson ave., Chicago.

RESORTS—FLORIDA

DE LAND, FLA.—Beautiful progressive, ideal winter resort; fine all year round. Information and descriptive literature from Business League, De Land, Fla.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 15c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Bold: 1 or 3 times, per line, 15c; 8 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 15 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale—Quincy Center

An unusual opportunity to obtain an attractive new house of rooms, 2 stories, 2 large rooms, modern conveniences, built for owner's occupancy but unexpectedly for good reasons placed on the market; small garage; about 6500 sq. ft. land on a good residential street. Will take less than cost for immediate sale. Apply to DR. JOHN A. GORDON, 120 Hancock st., Quincy, or GEORGE H. BROWN, 431 Tremont bldg., Boston.

CHAPIN'S ILLUSTRATED FARM GUIDE Postpaid, describing Mt. Pleasant estate for boys' school, Boston others 294 Washington st., Boston

PIANO ROOMS

An exceptionally large stock of Grand, Upright and Square Pianos, both new and second hand, marked at prices that will command the respect of the careful buyer. Following is a partial list of SPECIALS in slightly used instruments.

VOSE quarter grand \$650 \$475
VOSE half grand \$450 \$325
VOSE upright \$400 \$225
JEWETT upright \$200
LAFFARGUE upright \$195
KIRKMAN & BACH upright \$165
WM. BOURNE upright \$135
HAINEZ upright \$120
HORNIGRAM upright \$100

Most of these pianos have been thoroughly refinished, and are in exceptionally fine condition. The usual VOSE guarantee.

Out-of-town correspondence solicited.

PIANOS

Vose

Piano Rooms

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSEMBLER. Foreman wanted; must be new designer; not just starting; \$50 day to start; \$50 day after department gets running. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

BLACKSMITH. And woodworker, all-round men in Dorchester. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

CUTTER. On rubber clothing, out of town; work 30-hour week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

DESIGNER. Wanted on popular priced line of ladies' and children's muslin underwear. PETERBORO MFG. CO., Gardner, Mass. 12

DESIGNER. Light work on special machinery; 5 to 6 years experience; \$3.50-\$4 day. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

DRILL HANDS. In Lynn, experienced on heavy work; 30-hour week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

MARKER AND ASSORTER. wanted; experienced. SUPERIOR LAUNDRY CO., Waltham st., car line, Springfield. 6

GEM OPERATOR. On women's shoes; \$2 day. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID. wanted in family of 5 adults; must be expert in housekeeping; \$3.50-\$4 day. COMB. & Ridge rd., Dorchester. Mass. 12

GRINDER. Brown & Sharpe small cylindrical; \$2.50 day. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 8

INTERIORITY DESIGNER. Splendid opportunity for ambitious young woman to learn the interior decorating business one with some experience and a Protestant preference. ALLEN HALL & CO., 384 Washington st., Boston. 11

LASTER. On slippers, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

LAWRENCE HANNA JONES & LAMSON Turret. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

MACHINISTS. All-round men, with kit of tools, work from drawings, in Lynn; \$300. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

NURSEY MAID. willing and very good references; apply to MRS. LOEB, 5 Marshall terrace, Brookline; phone 565-2. 8

PRESSING MACHINE OPERATOR. In city; \$1.50-\$2 day. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

SAFETY STRESS (finisher). in city; \$10-\$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

SUITCHIE. General housework (experienced on petticoats). in city; \$5-\$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

WANTED.—Experienced and competent solicitor at once for traveling position; salary and commission. MRS. MINOTT PRINTING & BINDING CO., Greenfield. 8

PAPER RULER. first-class, with knowledge of bookbinding; steady work the year round. Address full particulars to MINOTT PRINTING & BINDING CO., Greenfield. 8

PLUMBER. \$3.50-\$4 day, in Roxbury, with license. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

HANDS AND WIFE. to care for furnace and coal gas; good references required. MISS J. DAY, 708 Commonwealth av., Boston. 8

MILLING MACHINE OPERATOR. At least 30 years of age; chance to work up to forearm; \$3 day to start. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 8

NAIL MAKER. out of town; \$3.25 day. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

PAPER RULER. first-class, with knowledge of bookbinding; steady work the year round. Address full particulars to MINOTT PRINTING & BINDING CO., Greenfield. 8

PLUMBER. \$3.50-\$4 day, in Roxbury, with license. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

SCRAPER HANDS. Lynn, experience, steam engine work; 30-hour week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

SLATER. Malton, \$4 day. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

VERTICAL BORING MILL HANDS. in Lynn, night work, 32½ hour. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

WANTED.—An experienced young Swedish girl, wife and son to farm to live either in the house or the cottage; woman to help with housework. R. D. Hill, Shagbark Farm, Norwich, Conn. 8

TURRET LATHE OPERATOR. (Jones & Laramore, Lynn, 32½ hour) call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

WANTED.—To thread wire; good wages. C. G. HART, Jr., 34 Parker st., Watertown, Mass. 8

WANTED.—An experienced young Swedish girl, wife and son to farm to live either in the house or the cottage; woman to help with housework. R. D. Hill, Shagbark Farm, Norwich, Conn. 8

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WANTED.—Weavers for elastic suspender. T. MARTIN & BRO., MFG. CO., Chelsea, Mass. 8

WANTED.—Bright young man in real estate office who is familiar with business and who knows well; good home; experience expected and references. Address JONATHAN F. COMSTOCK, Applewood Hill, Cranston, R. I. 12

WANTED.—Assistant (single); general work; clean, neat; must be good; strictly temperate; efficient and industrious; in first letter give full account, wages expected and references. Address JONATHAN F. COMSTOCK, Cranston, R. I. 12

WANTED.—At once, headman (married) to manage small herd; clean dairy utensils, improve conditions; must be good milkers; strictly temperate, efficient and industrious; in first letter give full account, wages expected and references. Address JONATHAN F. COMSTOCK, Cranston, R. I. 12

WANTED.—Two or three weavers for narrow fabric on Jacquard looms; experience on silk work preferred. WRIGHT MANUFACTURING CO., 38 Island st., Lawrence, Mass. 8

WANTED.—Protestant high school graduate, with some knowledge of business, to try to learn the oil business. Apply to JAMES S. BENT, 117 First st., St. Paul. 12

WANTED.—Two or three weavers for narrow fabric on Jacquard looms; experience on silk work preferred. WRIGHT MANUFACTURING CO., 38 Island st., Lawrence, Mass. 8

WASHMAN. with third class laundry. WAKEFIELD LAUNDRY, Wakefield, Mass. 11

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BENCH WORK (paper boxer), in Water-town; \$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

BINDERY WORK. in city; experience not necessary; \$4 to start. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

CORSET FITTERS. stitchers and finishers wanted. MRS. LEONARD CLAFLY, 462 Boylston st., Boston. 6

ENVELOPE MAKER. experience never seen; in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

ERRAND GIRL. wanted at once; also first-class waist finisher and skirt finisher. Apply at once. MISS JULIA S. CONLEY, 128 Marlboro st., Boston. 8

EXPERIENCED WIRE STITCHER. in city; 12-14c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

FACTORIES WORK. South Framingham, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL. Protestant; wanted; must be good plain cook; small house with all modern conveniences; position open Nov. 12. MRS. W. KIEFER, 100 Beale st., Brookline, Mass. 11

GENERAL HOUSEWORK maid. wanted; with knowledge. A. F. HARDY, 49 Cass st., Melrose. 8

GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Experienced woman, good cook; Protestant preferred; one who likes children; no washing; wages \$7.50-\$8.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

BOOKKEEPER, time clerk, res. Putnam, Conn.; age: 23, single, exp. and ref.; Protestant preferred. MRS. J. W. BELIEF, Needham, Mass. 8

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID. wanted in family of 2; small washing; wage: \$7. Preferred Protestant. MRS. J. W. BELIEF, Needham, Mass. 8

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL housewife. wanted for family of four. MRS. E. J. EDWARDS, 183 Commonwealth ave., Boston, Suite 11

GIRL WANTED to do part or all house-work in apartment; 3 days/week; \$10 reasonable wages. THE KNOWLES, 68 Putnam st., Somerville, Mass. 8

HEAD GARDENER. (single) 38 years; strict; good references; wants work in private house. CHAS. H. STEWART, 14 Ceylon st., Roxbury, Mass. 8

BOY (17) wanted work in store. FRANK TECOM, 58 Third st., Chelsea, Mass. 8

LOVING CARETAKER. Protestant, able to take charge in family of three in a good home; apply evenings after 7. H. E. SENTER, 15 Montern ave., near Oak st., Brighton, Mass. 8

HEAD GARDENER. wanted for elderly lady and country home privileges. MARY L. CROCKER, Barnstable, Mass. 10

LINEY OPERATOR. in West Somerville; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

MARKER AND ASSORTER. wanted; experienced. SUPERIOR LAUNDRY CO., Waltham st., car line, Springfield. 6

GEM OPERATOR. on women's shoes; \$2 day. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID. wanted in family of 5 adults; must be expert in housekeeping; \$3.50-\$4 day. COMB. & Ridge rd., Dorchester, Mass. 12

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BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by this paper are found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, B. F. MACY, 410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. E. 3809.

ART IMPORTATIONS from FLORENCE, wholesale and retail. W. H. Gurney, Majorica, Terra Cotta, Hand Colored Photographs and Artistic Post Cards. O. CUSOMANO, 359 Boylston St.

BIRLES—Largest assortment: lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch St.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamomile Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.

BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE—B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble St., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewandos 17 Temple Place 284 Boylston Street Phone Oxford 556-556-557 Boston Back Bay 3900-3901-3902.

CORSETS—MADAME SARAS La Patriotic Corset. Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres 120 Boylston st.

CUTLERY—Best American, English and German makes. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave.

FLORIST—A. COPLEN, 987 Boylston St. Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, violets, everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1937.

FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park St. Hay 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MARCO CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

GROCERIES of high grade. COBB-ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington St. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR—Combings made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter.

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY—Shirts, collars, cuffs and lingerie laundered in the most careful manner. Up-to-date methods. Wash work washed cleanly and ironed carefully. 48 Geneva ave. Tel. Rox 751.

LUNCH—for A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTONS, 1036 Boylston st. Boston. Lunches to take out.

LAMPS, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 100 Hamilton pl., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 498 Boylston st.

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st. Tel. Main 1758. Send for catalogue.

PORTLAND, MAINE

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 635 Congress Street. Phone Portland 499.

HARTFORD, CONN.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 65 Asylum Street. Phone Charter 526.

NEW YORK CITY

ART OBJECTS and Reproductions—"LA TIGRA" Italian Ceramic Cotta, China, France. 402 Madison ave.

CARDINAL CARD MESSAGES for all occasions. Quarterly covers. The Book & Art Exchange, S. W. cor. Madison & 33rd.

ARTISTIC GOWNS for all occasions, from your own material.

UNUSUAL Remodeling—reasonable. HOMER, 112 W. 37th st. Greeley 5265.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 667 Main St., Union Square. Phone Murray Hill 570-571.

CLEANER AND DYER—PHILIPPINE GOLDMAN, Tel. 91 Astoria. We call and deliver anywhere in Greater New York. Express paid, all out-of-town.

CLOTHES of exclusive model for little people. REED & SHAWNEE, and SHADDELL, 20 W. 33rd st.

CLOTHES WASHERS—AUTOMATIC and HAND OPERATION, vacuum principle; made of tin, \$1; zinc, \$1.50, \$2.50. Small parcel post prepaid to any address. REED & SHADDELL, HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES CO., 200 W. 72d st.

CLOTHING, Hats and Men's Furnishings MILTON WEBER. Formerly of Weber & Melbournon Now at 7 Wall st., corner New

COFFEE HOUSE—"YE OLD ENGLISH". Breakfast 50c. Luncheon 60c. Dinner 90c. 28 West 43d Street. Home Cooking. Also a la Carte.

CONFETTI CO.—MICH., Broadway, at 901 st., N. Y. We call and deliver anywhere in Greater New York. Express paid, all out-of-town.

CLOTHES for specialty given. MRS. MERILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4890.

MALDEN, MASS.

DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date. KELLEY'S MILL REMANT STORE. Odd Fellows Temple.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—Educator and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARRE, 13 Pleasant st., Malden.

FURNITURE—COME TO MALDEN for furniture value; always 25% lower than city prices; reason for this, lower rentals, light storage, etc.; very latest designs, best makes. CLIFFORD & BLACK.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 124 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Phone Cambridge 945

FURNITURE—C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

GROCERS—YERXA & YERXA, Cambridge; Union sq., Somerville; Arlington Center; 4 Main st., Medford.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Charles II, Fosgate 1878, Massachusetts ave., North Cambridge. Telephone 870.

HARDWARE—A complete line of General, Builders' and Household Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

MOVES OF FURNITURE, PLANS, Etc. Auto trucks used. Storage. HERSCHE & CO., Inc., 63 Mass. ave. Phone Camb. 735.

SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 565 Mass. ave.

TAILOR & HABERDANER Dry Cleaning, Dressing, etc. ALFRED E. BROWN, 1208 Mass. ave., Harvard sq., Camb. 860.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 18 Harrison Avenue, Springfield. Phone Springfield 5100.

DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT, 818 Main st., Room 601, Hitchcock bldg., Springfield, Mass.

SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Work our specialty. MRS. H. L. BOSS, 554 Main st., 3d floor. Tel. 6037.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING PARLORS—MISS KRUSE

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Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

The remodeled brick building at 4 Phillips place, near Charter street, North End, reported in yesterday's paper having been purchased by Luigui Di Cisco, has been resold by him today to Andrea Di Pietro. This is the same property formerly known as 2, 4 and 7 Phillips place, occupying 2233 square feet of land, all taxed for \$18,000; land value being \$5600.

A small transaction in Brighton was the sale of a frame dwelling house owned by Charlotte J. Marshall, situated 21-23 Montfern Avenue, near Washington street, bought by Martin Rooney. There are 3560 square feet of land assessed for \$500 and the improvements carry \$6000 additional.

DORCHESTER CONVEYANCES

Isaac C. Brown et al. have sold to Ada Macfarlane, who resold to J. B. Lewis, the premises 19 and 21 Mosley street, near Crescent Avenue, being a large frame double house and 7821 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$8000 of which \$2000 applies on the land.

Another large frame double house belonging to Linda E. Schreiber, has been sold to Ida Reinstein. This parcel is situated 41-43 Elmo street, near Erie street, on 6778 square feet of land. All taxed for \$7000, with \$2000 on the lot.

Michael J. Lane et al. are the buyers of Daniel J. Devlin's property numbered 34 Speedwell street, corner of Norton street, consisting of a frame single house and 4000 square feet of land. All assessed for \$7000. Land value \$1000.

Kristen Hansen has filed a deed to the property located 565 River street, corner of Whitney park, purchased from Carl Thomsen. There is a land area of 2814 square feet valued for taxes at \$800, and the house carries \$5000.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston, today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Warren st., 530-538, ward 21; Henry H. Rogers, Hutchins & French brick stores. Eva E. Ramsdell, mittee, to Eva E. Ramsdell, Mechanic st.; d.; \$2000.

MAYOR ACCEPTS TALL FLAGSTAFF FOR CAMBRIDGE

Four Hundred Children Sing as National Emblem Is Raised at Dedication Exercises

Following exercises at Sanders theater in Cambridge this afternoon at which Mayor J. Edward Barry accepted in behalf of the city the 100-foot flagstaff erected over Harvard square to the memory of revolutionary heroes, 400 school children pledged allegiance to their country's flag and sang the "Star Spangled Banner" as the national emblem was raised.

Curtis Guild, former ambassador to Russia, delivered an oration on the flag at the indoor exercises after the staff and a huge American flag had been presented to the city by Mrs. Mary Isabella de Gozzaldi of Hannah Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., which order was instrumental in establishing the memorial.

Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, spoke. Judge Charles J. McIntire presided. On the platform were members of the city government. Prayer was offered by the Rev. F. G. Peabody, dean-emeritus of Harvard.

CANAL FINISHING APPROPRIATION OF \$37,000,000 IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON — Nearly \$37,000,000 will be spent for finishing work on the Panama canal next year, if Colonel Goethals' recommendations, made to the House committee on appropriations today are approved. This would be for storehouses, dry docks, coal stations and machine shops, not yet constructed.

Members of the appropriations committee today planned to sail from New York Saturday to inspect places and conditions on the isthmus as to the proposed construction work.

SHIPS FINED FOR LACK OF OFFICERS

WASHINGTON — Fines aggregating \$5000 have been imposed against owners of vessels during the last few weeks by the department of commerce, because the ships were not carrying the required number of mates. The penalty in each instance was placed at \$100. In all, 48 vessels at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Norfolk, Galveston, Savannah, Port Arthur and Portland, Me., were fined.

MORNING TIE-UP IN SUBWAY
Many trolley car passengers in the Park street subway about 7 a. m. today were obliged to walk the tracks to the nearest station when a Boylston street car broke down and blocked 40 or 50 cars behind it for 15 minutes.

BULLDOG SHOW IS OPENED
With 316 entrants, the largest entry in the history of the club, the eighth annual specialty show of the French Bulldog Club of New England opened in Horticultural hall yesterday.

ARLINGTON CLUB OPENS
ARLINGTON, Mass.—Arlington Women's Club opens its season this afternoon in Association hall.

Joseph Goldinger, E. F. Tirrell; frame dwellings.
Berkington st., 730-732-734 736 738 740-742-744-746, ward 1; Joseph Goldinger, E. F. Tirrell; frame dwellings.
South st., 351, ward 23; Mary F. Drury, 211, Ward 23; Mrs. Drury, 211, Ward 23; Temple st., 21, ward 8; Nyman Gadiees; Alter store and tenements.
Satrapa st., 156, ward 1; A. Finkelstein; Alter store and dwellings.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property transfers gives the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Earl W. Corning to Louis H. Levenson, Nashua st.; q.; \$1.
Susan W. Shapiro, mittee, to Bertha E. Arcaro, Auburn and Chambers sts.; d.; \$400.
Susan E. Dorr est. 16 Mass. Inst. of Technology, India st.; lots; d.; \$1.
Longfellow pk.; w.; \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Max Mitchell to Alice Sen, Brooks and Paris st.; q.; \$1.
ROXBURY
Moses Shiroto to John J. Hennessy et al., Nazing st.; q.; \$1.
Abraham Atkins to Harry Jacobson, Howard and Hollis st.; lots; q.; \$1.
Simon Ellerby to Diamond M. Bidle, Humboldt av.; q.; \$1.
DORCHESTER
Edgar J. Leland to Associated Trust, Spencer st.; w.; \$1.
Isaac C. Brown et al. to Ada Macfarlane, May st.; w.; \$1.
Adam Macfarlane to J. B. Lewis, Moseley st.; w.; \$1.
Daniel J. Devlin to Michael J. Lane et al., New Haven, Speedwell st.; q.; \$1.
Mildred Anderson to Anna Johnson, Templeton st.; w.; \$1.
Anna Johnson to Caroline Benson, Templeton st.; w.; \$1.
Cyrus C. Parker to Kristen Tanson, Rim and Whitney pk.; w.; \$1.
Elizabeth F. Wesselhoef et al. to Josephine Farino, Freeport st.; q.; \$1.
William C. Pope to John Josephine Franklin, Freeport st.; d.; \$1100.
Hinda E. Schreiber to Ida Reinstein, Elmo st.; q.; \$1.
WEST ROXBURY
Frankville F. Seavers to Katherine Brennen, Norfolk st.; q.; \$1.
Ell Tucker et al. to Henry Cleary, Montague st.; w.; \$1.
Sam to same, Beech st.; q.; \$1.
Edith G. Detmer to Lena C. Beck, pag from Lamartine st.; q.; \$1.
Lena C. Beck to Randolph C. Kuhn, pag from Lamartine st.; q.; \$1.

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Stocks Close Heavy London Firmer

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET QUIET

Moderate Early Rise Is Followed by Declines Throughout the List and Tone Becomes Weak—Petroleum Sells Off

LOCAL STOCKS WEAK

Trading on the New York stock exchange early today was almost without feature. Business was very quiet and price movements were narrow. Mexican Petroleum went through its usual morning evolutions, slumping off smartly during the early sales. Following London's example Canadian Pacific showed early strength but later eased off as the general market showed a tendency to weaken.

New Haven was moderately strong on the prospects that its proposed new bond issue would no longer meet court opposition. Mississippi Power was a weak feature of the local market. Boston & Maine had an early spark.

Prices started downward after the first hour and early gains were wiped out. In most instances stocks got down below last night's closing. Amalgamated Copper opened unchanged at 72½, moved up to 72½ and declined a point before midday. Canadian Pacific opened up ½ at 225 and declined more than a point. Reading opened up ¼ at 180¾, advanced to 181¼, and declined more than a point before midday. Interborough preferred opened up ¼ at 57½ and rose more than a point. Mexican Petroleum was off a point at the opening at 47 and dropped 2 points further.

On the local exchange New Haven opened up a point at 81¼ and after improving to 81½ dropped to 81 before midday. Boston & Maine opened up ½ at 51½ and went to 54. Business was very dull.

Still lower prices were recorded in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour Steel was well under 55. Union Pacific was selling below 150. Amalgamated Copper was off nearly 2 points from the opening. On the local exchange Boston & Maine lost all of its gain.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—Following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly statement:

	Increase
Total reserve	£26,482,000
Banknotes	28,738,000
Bills	11,000
Other sec.	42,020,000
Other deps.	29,034,000
Other deps.	41,000
Publ. deps.	42,300,000
Govt sec.	13,300,000
Total	71,310,000
Govt sec.	1,582,000
Total	71,778,000

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 53.40 per cent against 54.50 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 47.4% to 47.2% in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for week were £378,790,000 against £288,270,000 last week and £327,380,000 last year.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.

	NEW YORK	Last
Open	High	Low
December	13.41	13.40
January	13.42	13.28
February	13.46	13.46
March	13.42	13.43
May	13.43	13.33

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures steady, 1½ to 4% up: Jan.-Feb. 7.17; Dec.-Jan. 7.19%; March-April 7.17; May-June 7.17. Sales spot 10,000 bales, including 9700 American.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 38%, Cambria Steel 48%, Electric Storage Battery 46, General Asphalt pf 70, Lehigh Nav tru 83%, Lehigh Valley 75%, Pennsylvania pf 64, Philadelphia Company 30, Philadelphia Company pf 39, Philadelphia Electric 22%, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 20, Philadelphia Traction 81, Union Traction 46, United Gas Improvement 84.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Friday; moderate southwest to south winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight, warmer in western Massachusetts; Friday fair and warm in the interior; moderate winds, becoming southerly.

Weather is generally clear in districts east of the Mississippi and is overcast and unsettled in the rest of the country. The western pressure has moved slowly eastward, now overspreading the Northwest, and thence south to Colorado and Kansas. The high pressure over the Great Plains is above freezing. Generally speaking the temperature is higher and with slight exceptions, chiefly in the British northwest, is above freezing. The lowest is 24 degrees below zero. Current in New England is ranal, is from 26 at Northfield to 50 at Block Island.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 42.12 noon 54
Average in Boston yesterday, 42°.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)
Albany 32 New York 42
Buffalo 44 Philadelphia 42
Chicago 42 Pittsburgh 34
Denver 50 Portland Me. 34
Des Moines 46 San Francisco 38
Greenville 46 Salt Lake City 42
Kansas City 50 Washington 32
Nantucket 46

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:24 High water 5:24
Sun sets 5:25 Low water 5:40 p.m.
Length of day, 10:30

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Amalgamated	72 1/2	72 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Can	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Can pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Car Fy	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Am Car Fy pf	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am Cities pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am Linseed Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Linseed Oil pf	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Am Loco	30	30	30	30
Am Smelting	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am T & T	121 1/2	121 1/2	121	121
Am Woolen pf	76	76	75 1/2	75 1/2
Anasonda	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Atchison	92	92	91 1/2	91 1/2
Atchison pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
At Coast Line	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Ba't & Ohio	93	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
Beth Steel	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Beth Steel pf	71	71	71	71
Brooklyn R. T.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Can Pacific	224	223	223	223 1/2
Can Rets 5th pd	220 1/2	220 1/2	220 1/2	220 1/2
G. C. & St L pf	62	62	62	62
Cent Leather	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	56	56
Chi & St Paul	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Chi & G. W.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chino	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
Com Gas	130	130	130	130
Conn Prod	9	9	9	9
Denver	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Erie	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie 1st pf	41	41	41	41
Gen Electric	140	140	140	140
Gen Motor	37	37	37	37
Inter-Met.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Inter-Met. pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Jack Pump	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kan & Texas	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Lehigh Valley	151	149 1/2	150	149 1/2
Louis & Nash	131 1/2	131 1/2	131	131
Mass Petrol	47	47	44 1/2	44 1/2
Missouri Pacific	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
M. St P & St Ste M	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Nat Biscuit	120	120	123	123
N. R. M. pf 11	11	11	11	11
Nevada Con	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
N. Y. Central	96	96	95 1/2	95 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & B.	81	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
Nor RR	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Nyu Ex Ce	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Harvester of N.J.	102	102	102	102
Institution	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met. pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
J. C. Penney	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kan & Texas	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Lehigh Valley	151	149 1/2	150	149 1/2
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M. St P & St Ste M	127 1/2	127 1/2	12	

News of Financial and Investment Interest

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON HAS BEEN FURTHER REDUCED

Net Loss of Twelve Furnaces Last Month Due to Falling Off in Steel Consumption—Prices Are Lower, but New Buying Is on a Restricted Scale

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The cutting down of pig iron production forced by the falling off in steel consumption is but partly represented in the October statistics. A good many furnaces which contributed to the October output were blown out in the latter part of the month and a few have gone out since November opened:

In the 31 days of October coke-iron production was 2,546,261 gross tons, or 82,132 tons a day, against 2,505,827 tons in September, a 30-day month, or 83,531 tons a day. There was a net loss of 12 furnaces last month and the 244 furnaces in blast Nov. 1 had a capacity of 78,538 tons a day against 83,375 tons a day for 256 furnaces on Oct. 1.

Thus while the production in October was about 1400 tons a day less than in September, the capacity in blast Nov. 1 was over 4800 tons a day less than on Oct. 1, and still declining. Production at the opening of this month was at the rate of 29,000,000 tons a year, against a rate of 34,000,000 tons reached last February at the climax of the late movement.

Further declines in prices are reported this week, but as in every other like time of hesitation, buying is on so restricted a scale that the inducement to make deep cuts is lacking. Conditions are not ripe for a broad buying movement that which began about two years ago.

Railroad buying has been somewhat better in the Chicago district, and inquiry for track fastenings has been larger both East and West; but heavy railroad buying plainly waits on the decision of rate advances, which is now likely to be delayed for some months. The Reading railroad has placed 24,000 tons of rails with the Pennsylvania, Bethlehem, Carnegie and Lackawanna Steel Companies, the first named being given 11,000 tons. The Louisville & Nashville is in the market for 50,000 tons, and inquiries have come from the St. Paul, Illinois Central and Atchison. The Lorain (O.) mill will roll 6000 tons of girder rails just booked for Buenos Aires. The Norwegian State Railways open bids Nov. 28 for 17,000 tons of rails. Recent structural contracts include

2500 tons for a Baltimore & Ohio bridge over the Potomac, 2000 tons for the Lake Washington canal lock gates at Seattle and 2500 tons for a mining company at Juneau, Alaska. New York elevated and subway work will soon be coming to the mills in larger volume. For the Fourth avenue elevated extension in Brooklyn bids will be taken on 27,000 tons of steel Nov. 27, and on Nov. 18 for 4000 tons for the Queens elevated connection with the Steinway tunnel, while 10,000 tons of New York subway work also comes up this week.

An unusual contract just closed for reinforcing br. calls for 5000 tons for the new Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings at Boston. Bar shipments from the mills have held up quite well.

In the past week 1.35c., Pittsburgh, has become common price for steel bars, and sales have been made at 1.30c. Where foreign bars can get in, as on the seaboard, the Pittsburgh price would have to be shaded further. Eastern buyers have been quoted 1.25c. on German steel bars at Atlantic port, duty paid. At Galveston, Tex., German bars have been quoted at 1.25c. f.o.b., to which must be added 8 per cent duty and 1% per cent for custom house expenses.

Thus far no considerable sales in this country by foreign steel makers, apart from those on the Pacific coast, can be traced. English rail makers have been asked to quote on 3000 tons of rails for shipment to a southern port, presumably for the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railroad.

It is known also that low prices have been quoted by Welsh tin plate makers on oil can sizes for domestic consumption on the Atlantic seaboard, probably in connection with quotations on draw-back plates to the same consumers. A reduction to \$3.40 a box on ordinary domestic tin plate business was announced at Pittsburgh this week.

The pig iron market is weaker. Basic has sold at \$15 in eastern Pennsylvania, and on a 50-ton sale in the Pittsburgh district \$13.25 Valley was the basis, while some iron has been offered as low as \$13. Foundry iron is very dull and lower, consumers showing no interest in purchases for 1914.

EQUIPMENT AND RAIL ORDERS ARE CONSIDERABLY LARGER

NEW YORK—Orders for equipment placed last week were considerably larger than for previous week. In car orders largest single order was that for 1500 hoppers placed by Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh with Cambria Steel Company. Other car orders include that placed with Pressed Steel Car Company by Mobile & Ohio for 522 gondolas, Baltimore & Ohio, 1000 with Cambria Steel Company, Chicago Street Railways, 100 bought from Southern Car Company, 65 passenger cars ordered by Cumberland Valley from American Car & Foundry Company, 16 passenger coaches ordered by Pennsylvania railroad, 100 tank cars bought by Burlington from the American Car & Foundry Company and 230 coal cars ordered from the Haskell & Barker Company by Chicago & Illinois Midland railway. The week's total of cars bought was in the neighborhood of 4000. Norfolk & Western placed orders with steel mills for about 15,000 tons of steel for construction of 1000 cars in its shops. Atlantic Coast Line and Reading each

placed good rail orders last week, former buying 15,000 tons and the latter 24,000 tons. There were also recorded contracts closed by Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh for 2000 tons, Missouri Pacific for 2000 tons, Missouri Pacific for 5000 tons, Jersey Central 7000 tons, Paulista Railways of Brazil 3000 tons, St. Louis & San Francisco 3000 tons and about 5000 tons of miscellaneous orders, making a total of about 63,000 tons for the week.

Baldwin received orders for 19 locomotives from Mobile & Ohio and several from Pennsylvania Southern. Baltimore & Ohio bought 2500 tons of bridge steel. There are still inquiries for about 6000 cars, the greater part of which should be ordered within the next week, and a much heavier total under specification. Inquiries for rails total about 500,000 tons, all for next year delivery, put out by Louisville & Nashville, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Seaboard Air Line, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Burlington and Atchison.

one of the strongest sources of revenue is an opinion we all hold. Mexico is too rich a country to remain permanently in its present state.

"The earnings of Southern Pacific in California should be favorably affected by development of that state, which in my opinion is pretty certain to result from opening of the waterway. Other transportation systems have entered the territory since Southern Pacific was laid out, but the road remains the best equipped for distributing freight of any of the coast."

LARGE ACREAGE OF WINTER WHEAT

CHICAGO—Price Current says: Reports of winter wheat seeding indicate acreage the largest on record, likely to be 10 per cent over last year. The plant is reported in excellent condition. Insect damage is reported from sections of early seeding, but not more than usual at this time. Cold weather last week checked growth in the dry area where plant is much needed for winter pasture.

Corn husking returns are up to the government indications, and a crop report of about 2,400,000,000 is to be expected. The movement of new corn is slight as yet.

GREAT LAKES ORE MOVEMENT

CLEVELAND, O.—To Nov. 1 an aggregate of 45,787,308 tons was shipped compared with 43,348,524 tons to Nov. 1, 1912. The November movement last year amounted to 4,072,674 tons, and while no such total is expected this month, November tonnage is likely to exceed that of November, 1911, when 2,523,263 tons were shipped.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING MOST NEEDED

National Fertility League's President Points Out Necessity for Improving Country's Agricultural Methods

LEVER BILL INDORSED

CHICAGO—President Gross of the National Soil Fertility League tells the Chicago Traffic Club: "We now consume 91 per cent of our wheat, and 98 per cent of the corn raised in this country. Our exports of live cattle have declined 75 per cent in seven years, while our importation of cattle for the same period has increased from 16,000 head to 318,000.

"We are facing the highest living cost in the country's history, and the worst is yet to come. When we look at the hog and cattle industry, the situation is alarming. The yield per acre for cereals is 40 per cent of the European yield."

"The reason is: Here we attempt to farm too much, and the practice of growing two crops at the same time, namely, weeds and grain. Man for man the American farmer produces twice as much as his European contemporary, but requires five times as much land on which to do it.

"The Lever bill provides for placing thoroughly trained agriculturists in every community at public expense to advise with and help the farmer solve the problem of production and distribution. I am glad to say that the Lever bill will undoubtedly become law before March 1.

"Then will come state enactments to articulate with the federal bill, thus completing a plan by which the agricultural college of Illinois will have nearly \$300,000 to expend in promoting the best agricultural methods of farming. This practically will amount to \$3000 per county, and the county will be required to raise perhaps \$1000 per year.

"Thus we will have a permanently financed agricultural factor that should make farm life more attractive to the youth, vastly more profitable to the farm worker and be of inestimable benefit to the nation.

"James J. Hill says the Lever bill is the most important work for agriculture ever undertaken in this country. Former President Taft says it would do more good than any legislation passed since the civil war."

SHORT TERM NOTE MARKET

NEW YORK—The flurry in the money market during the past week has been reflected in an easing in the market for short-term securities, and while there has been no pressing supply dealers report that the demand has almost disappeared and the market has been very quiet.

New York Central's new one-year notes are offered freely and are the most active issue. The price has held fairly steady at a 5 1/2 per cent basis, although in a few cases where the seller was a bit urgent this has been shaved 1 1/2 and even 1 1/16.

The new Hocking Valley notes also broke through the original issuing price Monday.

The short-term note market continues to offer several railroad notes on an extreme income yield basis. Minneapolis & St. Louis 6s are quoted to return about 22 per cent, Chicago Elevated 15 1/2 per cent, and Missouri Pacific 5s over 12 per cent. There are numerous short-time issues, many of high grade companies, which are selling to yield a return of better than 5 1/2 per cent.

Boston & Maine notes continue without any substantial demand. The 6s due next June are quoted on a 13 1/4 per cent basis, and the 5s of February at 12 per cent. The offering prices are 94 and 97 respectively, but the only bid was for a small amount of the 6s at 90. The road has yet to devise a financing plan to meet its next year's \$27,000,000 maturities.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The usual volume of routine business is going forward in the naval stores market. Spirits of turpentine are very strongly held both at southern points and here. Savannah was reported on the basis of 42 1/2 at 4 cents Tuesday and 43 1/4 at 3 cents Wednesday. Our prices have advanced sympathetically and are now substantially on the basis of 46 1/2 cents per gallon.

Rosin—Higher prices have been established on all grades of rosins in sympathy with the uplift in prices for the spirits and most dealers are holding out for advances of from five to 30 cents. The New York Commercial quotes: Graded B, \$4@17 1/2; D, \$4.05@17 1/2; E, \$4.05@17 1/2; F, \$4.10@17 1/2; G, \$4.10@17 1/2; H, \$4.15@4.20; I, \$4.15@4.30; K, \$4.70@4.80; M, \$5.15@5.30; N, \$6@6.20; WG, \$6.80@7; WW, \$7@7.15.

Tar and pitch—No change is reported in the continued shortage of both refined and kiln-burned tar and dealers state that quotations are wholly nominal on the basis of \$8@8.25 for both descriptions. There is still a fair movement of pitch into consuming channels on the basis of \$4@4.25 for round lots.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS SHOW GOOD INCREASE

Twenty-Two Institutions of Boston Report Substantial Gains Notwithstanding Unfavorable Business Conditions

SURPRISING SHOWING

At the close of business last Friday—Oct. 31—the 22 Boston savings banks had total deposits of \$273,946,000, representing an increase of \$9,776,000, or 3.7 per cent, over a year ago which compares with increases in the previous five years as follows:

	Increase
1912-13	\$9,776,000 3.7%
1911-12	12,200,000 4.8%
1910-11	10,715,012 4.5%
1909-10	10,200,000 3.6%
1908-09	11,664,000 5.2%
1907-08	3,289,000 2.5%

Every Boston savings bank showed an increase in deposits the past year, the increases ranging from .33 per cent in case of Suffolk to 3.4 per cent by the Hibernian, the smaller and newer banks showing the largest percentage of increase. The banks with rising \$1,250,000 deposits showing the largest percentages of increase follow:

	% Inc.
Banks	1913 1912 1911
Dorchester	16.5 19.2 19.1
Home	10.8 13.5 12.4
Summer	10.2 12.0 12.0
B. Penny	8.8 8.7 8.2
South Boston	4.8 6.0 6.6
Brighton	4.5 7.5 7.5
West Roxbury	4.3 5.8 6.6
H. Five	3.9 5.2 5.3
Willey	2.4 5.0 4.0
East Boston	2.4 4.7 4.7
North End	2.6 4.8 5.0
Roxbury	2.6 3.1 3.0

An increase in savings bank deposits is surprising in view of generally unfavorable business conditions during the past year. With borrowings on insurance policies the largest since the 1907 panic year students of economic conditions have been anticipating unusual withdrawals of savings bank deposits which thus far have failed to materialize.

In the past quarter the deposits of the local savings banks increased \$1,731,000 or .63 per cent, which compares with increases for previous quarters for the past two years as follows:

	Increase
First	\$2,495,000 \$2,495,000 0.0%
Second	4,125,000 5,752,000 1.5%
Third	1,021,000 1,656,000 4.6%
Fourth	1,731,000 2,382,000 .63 .91

Many of the banks have received as high as 6 per cent interest on their best collateral loans since midsummer, against 5 per cent a year ago, and with increasing receipts the tendency of the banks is to advance dividends to depositors. The Willey Savings Bank, which has paid dividends at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum for the past three years, will increase the rate to a 4 per cent basis this month by the declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent payable Nov. 25. This will leave only one bank paying less than 4 per cent interest.

James J. Hill says the Lever bill is the most important work for agriculture ever undertaken in this country. Former President Taft says it would do more good than any legislation passed since the civil war."

In the past quarter the deposits of the local savings banks as of Oct. 31 for past four years (000 omitted):

Banks	1913	1912	1911	1910
Present	\$1,403,000	\$1,403,000	\$1,403,000	\$1,403,000
Boston	46,106	44,945	45,128	45,128
Suffolk	38,206	38,070	37,634	37,634
Home	20,488	18,488	16,277</td	

THE HOME FORUM

Tenement Improvement Seen by Jacob Riis

Encouraging news indeed is found in an article on city tenements by Jacob Riis in the Century magazine. He shows that since the first tenement house committee was formed in New York city with Richard Watson Gilder as chairman, in 1894, enormous progress has been made in the direction of more comfort and cleanliness. The difference in condition in the streets, for example, is the difference between day and night. There is still clamor for more playgrounds, but the school department alone operated 222 playgrounds last year with an aggregate attendance of 6,000,000 children in the summer vacation, not counting over 50 evening recreation centers, 700 or 800 clubs and over 30 vacation schools. Small parks are being made, and places for the children are found in all the city parks, besides. There is never room enough in the city bathhouses and nearly 1,000,000 children bathed in the schools that are fitted with showers last year. There are now 900 kindergartens where once there was one. The school buildings are being used outside school hours, to a greater extent than in any other American city. The 361,000 dark and airless rooms

once found in the tenements have been reduced to 60,000 and these are going. More than a third of the tenement dwellers are now properly housed, or 1,250,000 people, and the rest will be. A problem of the future is to prevent the tenements from creeping just outside of Manhattan's care. Mr. Riis says the remedy is city planning. The city below Central park is finished, but beyond that city zones could be laid out with transit lines properly arranged and a limit in height of say three stories for buildings and in the number of factories which would make possibly a roomy, clean and orderly city instead of a congested one.

On Enthusiasm

This church at Ephesus began well. Its activity was as a church where there has been a great revival. But the enthusiasm lacked lasting power. It seems to be the nature of enthusiasm to decline, when left to itself. It needs continual reinforcement from the inexhaustible founts of heaven. Several careful observers have lately been asking whether our present great enthusiasm for reform, justice and social service will last long if men cease going to church, worshipping God and praying.—Rev. Frederick Lynch in the Congregationalist.

TRUSTING TO GOD'S CONTROL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It is a memorable moment in the inner history of any man when he awakens to the fact that God, as a loving and wise protector, is guiding his affairs and that these affairs must therefore develop for his best good. In the mortal sense of relationships and circumstances, including as this sense invariably does belief in evil as well as in good, belief in powers many and reliance upon mere personalities, there is very little assurance of security and no absolute reliance in the present or the future. Pleasures and successes founded upon the world's standards have proved illusive. They have been followed too closely by disappointments and failures ready to satisfy the thinking man that there is no substantial foundation to mere human ambition or achievement.

The human heart has cried out and does cry out for a higher standpoint of security wherein man may be found superior to the vicissitudes of mortal experience, may be found unfolding in the line of real progress and permanence according to a law of superior design, a spiritual law of infinite grace, wisdom and power. In a word the human heart longs for a demonstration of the love of

God upon which man may rely absolutely in all his affairs. It is this longing which is satisfied in the experience of spiritual awakening. Both hope and peace permeate the thoughts of him who discovers that divine wisdom and Love do rule his affairs, and that the way lies straight before him wherein he is protected from evil and his every right minded and endeavor abundantly rewarded.

This religious experience in the life of the individual comes as a discovery because the infinite love of God is an eternal fact. When it comes one begins to notice the signs of God's guidance upon every hand. Keeping in thought the presence and the government of God, one comes to prove more and more that he can safely trust the divine Principle of all good. The mind of limitless capacity and compassion meets his every need and leads him without fail into higher realms of freedom, peace and power. The light of spiritual understanding dawning in this way upon the human consciousness enables one to pray with a far clearer idea of the will of God. Through the operation of real faith one comes to prove that no experience can be so complex, no human will so stubbornly aggressive or self-assertive, no personal shortcoming so invidious or persistent, that everpresent Love can not be safely trusted to handle the situation and bring release.

Some half century ago this spiritual discovery of God's supremacy and universal love came to Mary Baker Eddy as the result of earnest prayer and continual watching for the divine guidance of our heavenly Father. Her discovery was brought to the attention of mankind in her text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Through precept and example, Christian Science as therein set forth points directly to the healing Principle, the God who is unchanging and limitless Love, ridding mankind not only of sin but also of disease; purifying the afflictions, rearranging and sanctifying the various relationships of one individual to another. In the preface to this work (p. xi.) Mrs. Eddy says, "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle.... Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural but supremely natural. They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us'—divine influence ever present in human consciousness." The straightening out of human tangles whatsoever they may be requires confidence in divine guidance and some degree of spiritual understanding. As one comes to recognize the spiritual influence here described as "ever present in human consciousness" he becomes more conscious of God as a present help, he sees more and more of the design of God and goes on his way rejoicing. The blessings of God can be appreciated only when one silences selfish or personal desire and proves his willingness to follow spiritual ideas and await the outcome of good.

There is nothing impossible to the prayer of faith and he who has gained some enlightenment concerning the supremacy of good recognizes at the same time the utter impotency of merely mortal endeavor. He who trusts God and feels His presence must see that evil in any guise cannot obstruct the divine will. If man loves God the fear of matter is removed and the foundations of mortal discord are thus destroyed. The unavailability of the people is refused or not called for, or the address of which cannot be found. It is a point of pride with a postoffice to find all addressees possible and the various city branches really do splendid work in finding owners of letters that are misdirected. The unavailability of the people is that which is not stamped, is misdirected or without address. The unclaimed mail is classified as domestic and foreign and perhaps 2,000,000 pieces of mail are returned annually to the countries whence they came. Exchanges of this sort are made with nearly 100 different postal administrations, but not much more than half as many pieces are returned to the United States as the United States returns abroad. Perhaps the people sending most of the mail out of the United States have an advantage because they came from abroad themselves and are familiar with the addresses overseas.

There are about 20,000,000 pieces of mail handled by the dead letter office in a year. Perhaps 2,000,000 can be returned to the sender or addressee unopened. But the bulk of the mail is opened for identification. The force employed in this way is very expert. A letter opener can handle from 2000 to 3000 pieces of mail a day. Record is made only of letters or parcels with valuable enclosures. These include money, commercial paper, wills, deeds, mortgages, receipts, powers of attorney and all legal papers. Stamps of more than two cents in value are recorded, and of course articles of merchandise. Well toward \$100,000 may be found in a year, the largest part of which can be returned

destroyed. The revelation of spiritual living under the watchful care of the all-wise Father comes to comfort, cheer and bless. It inspires the individual to recognize and to express powers which he little dreamed previously were his, but which inhere without exception in every one's relationship to Truth and Love. There is no one at any time related in any way to any problem who is not actually subservient to the control of divine Mind. If any individual will recognize this fact and stop fearing the opinions and influences of men, and maintain instead the truth that God governs all, his affairs will show the fact in working out for the good of all.

Number of English Words

There are said to be really 600,000 English words, but about a quarter of them are the rare words that are obsolete. A writer in the Outlook cites one of the modern lexicographers of America who says that only about 25,000 English words are of Anglo-Saxon or true English origin. This shows the amazingly composite character of the language today, its union of the thinking of many lands

and times. English is now used by 160,000,000 persons.

Gifford Pinchot is one of the most often mentioned of the new word makers of the present. He invented some 30 new terms, most of them relating to forestry and logging, which are recognized by the dictionaries. Explorers of strange silent places at the poles are also putting new words into use. Electricity is an example of a subject that made many new terms necessary.

Aluminum Foil

Aluminum foil is one of the new offerings of modern workmanship that is useful in a variety of ways. The cost of manufacture has been reduced, though the process still seems troublesome to the uninitiated. We are told by the Ironmonger that the foil has to be rolled six times, the last operation producing a sheet 16 ten-thousandths of an inch thick. The workmen put several sheets of foil together and roll or beat them just as gold leaf is treated. Aluminum foil is now often used instead of tin foil for wrapping candy and cheese and such things. It is used in the United States government printing office for lettering bound volumes of records instead of gold leaf. Foil of course means a leaf of paper or metal and is seen in the word folio.

When the Government Keeps Store

That the price of living might be lowered under a wiser system of distribution has been asserted by many writers. Some have referred to the example furnished by the United States government at Panama where supplies are sold at cost to employees on the canal. Ray Stannard Baker, in the American magazine, cites some of the actual differences in price. He says:

"Meats, groceries, clothing, all cost less there than in your town or mine, and the quality and purity is assured. Refrigerated meat from Chicago, the choicest cuts, sell at Panama, 2000 miles away, for less than they do in Lansing, Mich. Not only this, but the prices in these stores (at which only canal employees are allowed to trade) are from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than in neighboring native stores. I made, personally, many comparisons of prices. A linen suit of clothes for which I paid nine dollars in Panama city was priced at six dollars in the government store. These low prices are possible because the government buys in immense quantities, because its credit is perfect, and because all middlemen are eliminated."

America's Joy at Time of Ghent Treaty Pictured

DR. FRANCIS WAYLAND, who was president of Brown University, Providence, R. I., from 1827 to 1856, wrote a vivid description of the reception of the first news to reach America of the treaty of Ghent, a peace compact which two great English-speaking nations will soon be celebrating. Dr. Wayland used this picture of men's joy over human peace in a sermon where he further asked why the good news of the divine compact of eternal peace was not carried abroad to humanity with a similar zeal by those who should be the happy heralds of the good tidings. He wrote:

"It so chanced that at the close of the last war with Great Britain I was temporarily a resident of the city of New York. The prospects of the nation were shrouded in gloom. We had been for two or three years at war with the mightiest nation on earth, and as she had now concluded a peace with the continent of Europe, we were obliged to cope with her single handed. Our harbors were blockaded. Communication coastwise between our ports was cut off. The sources of profitable labor

were dried up. Our currency was reduced to irredeemable paper. The extreme portions of our country were becoming hostile to each other, and differences of political opinion were embittering the peace of every household. The credit of the government was exhausted. No one could predict when the contest would terminate or discover the means by which it could much longer be protracted.

"It happened that on a Saturday afternoon in February a ship was discovered in the offing, which was supposed to be a cartel, bringing home our commissioners at Ghent from their unsuccessful mission. The sun had set gloomily before any intelligence from the vessel had reached the city. Expectation became painfully intense as the hours of darkness drew on. At length a boat reached the wharf, announcing the fact that a treaty of peace had been signed and was waiting for nothing but the action of our government to become law. The men on whose ears the words fell rushed in breathless haste to the city to repeat them to their friends, shouting as they ran through the streets, 'Peace! peace! peace!' Every one who heard the sound repeated. From house to house, from street to street the news spread with electric rapidity. The whole city was in commotion. Men bearing lighted torches were flying to and fro shouting wildly, 'Peace! peace! peace!' When the rap-

ture had partially subsided one idea occupied every mind. But few men slept that night. In groups they were gathered in the streets and by the fire-side, beguiling the hours of midnight by reminding each other that the agony of war was over and that a worn-out and distracted country was about to enter again upon its wonted career of prosperity. Thus every one becoming a herald the news soon reached every man, woman and child in the city and in a sense the city was evangelized."

For Careful Fruit Pickers

Careful fruit picking is forwarded by the invention of a bag with an open bottom which is closed by being folded upward with a strap and snap at the side. The bag is filled by the orange or apple picker, and then the fruit is let out easily and with small danger of bruising through the narrow mouth in the bottom.

Justice and Mercy

The whole religion of a Christian as it relates to others is nothing but justice and mercy, certain parents of peace and benefit; and on such a supposition, what evil can come to a just and merciful, a necessary and useful person?—Jeremy Taylor.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Girl's Story of El Paso

Letters written by St. Nicholas readers that tell about their own home and their own doings are always interesting to those who live in a different place and perhaps have quite different kinds of work and play. A little girl writes from Clouderford, in the state of New Mexico, this letter:

"I live in El Paso, Texas, but at present I am spending the summer in the Sacramento mountains. El Paso is just across the Rio Grande from Juarez, Mexico, and on the border line. The Rio Grande has been changing its course for a long time. Gradually it has taken land from Mexico and added it to the United States. After great discussion, the United States paid Mexico for the disputed territory....

"In western El Paso is the largest silver smelter in the United States. It is the second largest in the world, the largest being in Mexico. The El Paso smelter is situated on the river which furnishes its power. Northeast of El Paso is Fort Bliss, the residence of the soldiers. It has baseball and parade grounds. This is enclosed by the soldiers' barracks and officers' houses. North of El Paso is Mount Franklin. It was once part of a plateau, but after many years this has become a peak, and the land below a mesa. Some tin mining and quarrying is carried on."

Bertha Scott in Journal of Education.

Oh, the Corn-silk baby is a wonderful child; Although neglected she never grows wild, She wears sheath gowns, so I am told, With tassels of silk, the color of gold. She never walks, she always stalks, I'm not so sure she even talks— But this is true, though you'll think it's queer—I've often seen her raise one ear.

—Bertha Scott in Journal of Education.

WHERE MISDIRECTED LETTERS GO

WHAT is called the dead letter office in the United States was established in 1825 and from a small beginning has grown into an institution that employs probably on an average over 200 people. From the 60,000 or more post-offices of the United States two classes of mail are sent to the dead letter office, first the unclaimed mail and second the unanswerable. The former is the mail that is refused or not called for, or the address of which cannot be found. It is a point of pride with a postoffice to find all addressees possible and the various city branches really do splendid work in finding owners of letters that are misdirected. The unanswerable mail is that which is not stamped, is misdirected or without address. The unclaimed mail is classified as domestic and foreign and perhaps 2,000,000 pieces of mail are returned annually to the countries whence they came. Exchanges of this sort are made with nearly 100 different postal administrations, but not much more than half as many pieces are returned to the United States as the United States returns abroad. Perhaps the people sending most of the mail out of the United States have an advantage because they came from abroad themselves and are familiar with the addresses overseas.

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to the owners and the rest turned over to the United States treasury. The face value of the commercial paper may mount up toward \$2,000,000. Once a year in December an auction sale is held of merchandise from the dead letter office and about \$5000 may be realized, another tidy sum for the treasury toward defraying the expense of trying to correct the carelessness of the people. For of course most of this enormous bulk of strayed mail has gone wrong either because some one did not start it right or because the person to whom it was sent did not keep properly in touch with a former address.

Of the periodicals that go to the dead letter office, a great many are sent to benevolent institutions in the District of Columbia, carefully selected according to the needs of each. It has been proposed that separate dead letter offices covering local districts be established to expedite the handling of this material. There has been a notion that letters may lie long at the dead letter office, but in fact the mail is handled day by day, for if it were allowed to accumulate the office force would sit appalled before a mountain of mail.

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Man Immortal Now and Here

We are immortal now and here... Our fear is all we have to fear. —Alice Cary.

English Poets in German

A volume of poems lately published in New York translates into German a careful selection from the best English and American poets. It is called "Pearls of English Poetry" (Perlen Englischer Dichtung) and might be to people familiar with the originals an interesting study to study German thought and interpretation of English. It is published by the translator, Herman Behr.

From "The Marshes of Glynn"

Eleven of the United States are listed in the bibliography compiled by the Carnegie Institution at Washington, D. C., under the title, "The Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States." The states represented are the New England states (except Connecticut), New York, California, Illinois, Kentucky, Delaware and Ohio. The index lists the state and governmental documents that throw light on all subjects important to the development of the state and its history. The volume for Ohio is reviewed in the New York Sun, which says that merely from the names of the books and pamphlets cited here it is possible to gain a very interesting survey of Ohio's story. One finds the names of the men whose public service is recorded in the despised "pub. doc's" of newspaper derision. And any form of public enterprise can be traced here to its inception with the names of the men who supported the project, though some documents are missing.

The list of gubernatorial messages for Ohio shows that the region once bade fair to be a German community, for in '50s and as late as 1868 certain messages were printed in German as well as English.

Ohio was settled by the Conestoga wagon, a folk movement over the mountains, as we may read in Thomas Buchanan Read's "Wagoner of the Alleghany." The road was their first thought, and by 1804 road commissioners had laid out 1030 miles of highways. Next year the Governor lays before the Legislature "the propriety of improving the road leading from Wheeling to Lime stone; mail stage soon to commence running on that road."

The record of canal making began with a letter from the New York Governor, DeWitt Clinton, announcing to Ohio the Erie canal project, which of course meant something vitally important to that Great lake state as well as to New York. The documents are brought only down to 1904 but it is probable that the railroad records for Ohio would have been followed by some documentary evidence with regard to the Wright brothers, who opened a fourth kind of highway. Ohio is one of the President-making states, and the Sun finds that merely to run over this terse bibliography confirms the opinion that Ohio has indeed been a state of great men.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

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What building material?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
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The mountainous district of south-western Austria, known as the Tyrol, is becoming more popular with visitors who come to admire its magnificent scenery, especially that among the Dolomites. The Tyrolese are for the most part shepherds, though fruit and silkworms are cultivated by many. But perhaps they are better known to the outside world for their delightful singing, particularly their yodeling, their dancing and their quaint costumes, recently banned by a high ecclesiastical authority. Campitello, in the Val di Fassa, is a typical Tyrolean village, nestling in the valley under the steep pine-clad slopes of the Alps. It

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, November 6, 1913

President Wilson Stands Firm

WHATEVER the bankers or the hesitating United States senators may think of the Glass-Owen currency bill, and whatever may be its merits or its faults, the fact is being borne in upon the public that it was not approved by President Wilson until he had given it what he regarded as ample consideration. Notwithstanding the number of material amendments offered and the number of important changes recommended—notwithstanding the resolutions of a bankers' convention, the offer of an entirely new bank plan by a leading financier, and the wavering of certain members of the committee in which the measure now rests, the President has remained immovable.

The election recess left matters in such shape that almost anything might be expected on resumption of the committee's sittings, and because of the rumored disposition on the part of senators to insist upon radical changes or a postponement, some of those very near to the President had begun to talk with less confidence. But from the White House came the statement, with apparent authority, that no change of any kind had taken place in the President's attitude. "If the President has any misgivings about his currency legislation," wrote one who is watching the situation closely, "he failed to give the slightest intimation of his feelings to callers today." This was written the day before the elections, but, that the mistake should not be made of supposing that Mr. Wilson would be influenced one way or the other by the results, the assurance came immediately that with the return of the committee the President would assume a more aggressive attitude than ever in favor of the passage of the bill without delay.

It will be difficult for opponents of the Glass-Owen bill or opponents of the administration to withhold from the President the respect and admiration that always attaches to the determined promotion of a well-considered purpose. They may believe the chief executive wrong, but they can hardly think him weak.

Trade Acquaintance in a Local Application

TO THE widely flung search for trade through personal acquaintance by the chambers of commerce of the cities there has lately been added the enterprise of merchants in the smaller centers in an effort to know their neighborhoods. Vermont towns are furnishing a fine illustration in their "industries days," when the merchants of a town go out together to make tours of the mills and to observe what the farmers are doing. Massachusetts is doing much the same thing in the eastern end of the state. The local application of the new policy is not less interesting and not less promising of results, relatively speaking.

Sentimentally the departure is attractive. It marks a contrast to the old trade idea, which in its days has been best exemplified in New England, a stand-off between buyer and seller. It was for the buyer to make the approach and for the seller to concede to his demands only so far as was needed to bring about a bargain. Competition lessened somewhat the rigidity of the arrangement, and graciousness and better knowledge of the buyers' interests became good trade policy. But the summit of business sense, where there is mutual interest in the trade, was only to be scaled by the combined effort of the tradesmen.

Business, broadly speaking, has been gaining in intelligence. Knowledge of the markets argues its own case. It operates to accomplish savings, the provision of only those wares that the market needs, an adaptation to the demand, and the avoidance of waste. The gathering of information, already much commended in its larger developments where it brings about tours to other continents, if need be, has quite possibly its most fruitful application in the cultivation of acquaintance in smaller centers and their nearer tributary regions.

Is the Spare Room Really Disappearing?

SEEDING the parting guest from a fourth or tenth or fifteenth-story landing—waving to them as they come up the stairs or receiving them as they emerge from the elevator, or waving to them as they descend the stairs or disappear in the shaft—are greetings and adieux that have little in common with the old-time hearty meetings and partings by the stileblock.

And yet everything has not gone with the saddle horse, the riding habit, the canter across country, the arrival, the bustle, the warming before the great fireplace, the hustling off to the spare room with its fourposter and all the other beautiful old things that have since found their way into the antique shop. For in a somewhat modified form, there are still dwellings, there are still visitors, even if they come by train, trolley or automobile, and there are still spare rooms.

There must be. There necessarily must be in a country where so many people move away from where they used to live and where so many friends come to visit them where they live now. It must please the estimable lady mentioned to be informed that there are thousands of people who will not move into a flat unless they are assured of a spare room. And it must give her additional pleasure to learn that the tendency—especially in the suburbs of all large cities—is to plan and build dwellings now with due regard to the company that is almost certain to come when the occupants get settled, or nearly settled.

No, we would not care to say that the spare room is passing. There are indications which seem to show that it is having a revival. And another good sign is the return to mahogany furniture and the ever-increasing output of colonial antiques. Somebody has computed that there are more fourposters of the eighteenth century

than there were people in the country in that period. This confirms the revival theory, and it only remains to be added that very many who live in a dwelling are having a stileblock put in for the accommodation of the family automobile or the automobiles of friends of the family that are certain to stop some time. Possibly we shall never get back to the good old times, but if we get all the good out of them and infuse it into the new times we shall be doing something commendable.

THE STORY that Pike's peak had sunk thirty-nine feet in the last three years has been officially denied by the geological survey which assures the country in general, and Denver in particular, that it has not sunk even an inch. Its pinnacle, according to the latest survey, is less likely to come down than the high cost of living.

THERE are now thirty colleges and universities of the United States in which special provision is made for training students expecting to become journalists. All but two of these institutions are beyond New England's borders, all but four west of the Hudson river and all but five west of Pennsylvania. South of Mason and Dixon's line there are only five. From these facts it is comparatively easy to draw inferences that are not wholly comforting to eastern and southern civic reformers, that is, assuming they believe that education for journalism is as natural and logical a course as education for law or for engineering, and also assuming that they desire expert and professionally trained men for newspaper guidance. Some journalists still challenge such assumptions.

So far has this definite provision by popularly controlled institutions of the middle West and West for training journalists gone, that the time has now come when teachers of journalism are numerous enough to organize and to hold annual conferences. These meetings provide for discussion of problems of technique, ethics and civic serviceability. Thus, later in the month, such a group will assemble at the University of Wisconsin and plan for future cooperative action just as do teachers of the languages or of the natural sciences. We note such topics as these upon the program: "The Journalist's Responsibility," "The Relation of Instruction in Journalism to Courses in English," "The Place of Journalism in the University Curriculum," "Control of the College Paper by the Department of Journalism" and "Methods of Training Students in Agricultural Journalism."

From such a conference a teacher of youth always comes back to the task of training them possessed of assets that he lacked when he set out. A solidarity of feeling and of understanding takes the place of a sense of isolation. Mutual sharing of experience and opinion benefits each participant. The scope of the work to be done is seen in larger proportions. Individual responsibility for victory is more acutely felt. Classroom work passes from the plane of duty to that of privilege. The coal, lighted at the altar of frank conference, is kept alive and burning and used to ignite the ambitions of receptive pupils.

In a calling as individualistic, undisciplined and competitive as journalism has been hitherto in America, it is profoundly significant that forces are at work now which are to socialize, fraternize and humanize it, and that they are emanating from the academic world.

Tremendous Argument for Peace

IMMEASURABLE good to all humanity should result from the proposed international celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent on Dec. 24, 1814. Especially concerned in this celebration, of course, should be the United States and its possessions and the British empire. It is worthy of particular note just now that a disposition, at first noticeable, to make this an occasion for national glorification, has almost wholly disappeared. Of greater moment still is the seeming determination of the English-speaking nations to bring the whole world into the season of rejoicing.

Evidence of a desire to impress humanity with the significance of the anniversary finds expression in many ways, and what can be more pleasing to friends of universal peace and good will than such a passage as this from an editorial in the Toronto Globe: "For Canadians the epoch-making event"—the signing of the treaty—"has proved to be of inestimable value, and in one peculiar circumstance, oftentimes recited, unprecedented in the history of modern nations. Through good and evil report Canada's 3000 miles of frontier, the longest in the world, has been undefended on either side, a century-old refutation of the theory that to maintain peace nations must prepare for war."

This is one of the greatest facts of the age in which we live, one of the most tremendous arguments that it is possible to advance in behalf of universal disarmament. The phrase "through good and evil report" is thoughtfully and fitly chosen, for there have been times in the hundred years when it seemed that the friendship of the two peoples might be broken; yet sane, humane, Christian counsels have prevailed on every occasion, and the 3000 miles of frontier has remained an imaginary, not a real, line of separation between the two nations.

Too much cannot be made of this. There is no sound reason why the American-Canadian border should be a striking exception to the rule. That Americans and Canadians should so far forget themselves in this enlightened age as to fly in each other's faces for any reason, would be no more absurd, and no more disgraceful than that any other civilized peoples in any other part of the world should do so.

SEATS in the New York stock exchange are now down to the ridiculously low price of \$41,000. If this decline continues, members of that body who do not wish to be regarded as financially weak will stand during its sessions.

ALTOGETHER the United States has received millions of people from other countries, but one would hardly realize this except in localities where the latest arrivals are congregated.

IF AS REPORTED, Chicago proposes to spend \$183,000,000 on a new subway system, that sum should be sufficient to carry the enterprise along nicely to the point where more will be necessary.

IT MIGHT be said in passing that people may display appreciation without joining a league or wearing a button.

SUPPORT of the plea for the state undertaking to regulate or perhaps to carry on political advertising is supplied by the publicity of any campaign, and the one just closed in Massachusetts is no exception. There is a complete irresponsibility in the advertising by a candidate, other than what his name stands for, and unfortunately men are not over-careful as to their conduct when the winning of votes is the end in view. Cases have been known in the state recently where newspaper advertising has been placed widely in the last editions before election, involving statements about an opponent that were untrue and others that were susceptible to reply, with no time for reply allowed. It is not alone the honorable candidate but the public that has a right to be protected against deceptive advertising at the eleventh hour, or any other hour. Even the technically truthful advertising so often undertakes to turn the voter from the thought of the office and its requirements to some personal or class consideration that it is essentially untruthful and surely mischievous.

For example of the perfection of the present-day publicity, an advertisement on the day before the election had for its catch-line, "Put Bill Foley Across." There are wards in Boston where the sense of humor is keen enough to let such address to the voters in behalf of a candidate for the Legislature pass. But the advertisement comes from the middle of the state and the office to which the candidate asks to be "put across" is that of register of probate, a semi-judicial position. "Get up bright and early on election day," starts another spreading advertisement, to elect a certain candidate for the high place of district attorney on the ground of his promise to "bust" the county ring. A candidate for the Governor's council bases his appeal on the single-plank platform: "Don't give up the farm—make it pay," without any exposition how his membership in the council is to promote farm attractiveness. There are bitterly personal assaults upon opposing candidates, exaggerated statements of the merit of the one paying for the advertisement, and a total failure to enlighten the voters on the actual merits of the contest.

Possibly the personal and party advertising ought to be allowed to contribute to the humor of the campaigns, which would otherwise become uninteresting to some of the voters; but there is the serious need that there should be a fair presentation of the case. It is inconceivable that the public, the jury in the trial, will submit to the imperfections of the prevailing publicity. Its right to know the men and for what they stand is not to be questioned, and the problem becomes one of how to bring fair and complete information to the voter.

IN ITS STRIVING for municipal betterment Atlanta, Ga., finds itself confronted by a condition such as has arisen as an obstacle to beautification in many other cities. This is in the form of railroad tracks in the city's center. Railroad tracks in Atlanta, as in other cities, have their use. No modern city could be without them. Many modern cities owe their growth and prosperity—even their existence—to them. But admitting their usefulness, they are not ornamental. At a time when the people of the United States are edging away gradually from the grosser aspects of materialism, when the residents of American cities in particular are in a state of revolt against the ugliness which seemed necessary in the beginning of things, less pleasure is taken than formerly in mere evidences of material strength and prowess. Communities that used to think and dream in railroads, freight houses, union depots, grain elevators, coal docks and things of that kind, and were ready to welcome every enterprise that promised to make for noise and smoke and population and business—having now all the noise and smoke and population and business they can conveniently care for—are looking to projects that promise to make pleasant places in which to live.

But they realize that in all their present planning they must not undo the work that has been done, in the sense of clogging the avenues or checking or stopping the flow of trade. Manifestly, the railroad tracks must be maintained; the problem lies in putting them out of sight, to the improved appearance of the community, without impairing their usefulness. In Atlanta it is proposed to cover them over and to create a plaza on the roof, and it is announced now that this can be done at a much smaller cost than was first estimated. The change that will be made in the appearance of Atlanta if the plan be adopted will compensate many times over for the cost.

Boston is, as it should be, interested in this enterprise, for Boston has a somewhat similar problem. The entire Back Bay district is disfigured by the Boston & Albany trackage between Massachusetts avenue and Exeter street, and between Boylston street and Huntington avenue. This is a heritage from the days when the Back Bay was a swamp. The tracks and yards occupying the tract contributed their share toward the building of Greater Boston. But in these days of marvelous achievement in subway building—these days of cement construction and electric illumination, when railroading underground for many reasons is preferable to railroading above ground—why cannot these yards be sunk and the area above them turned to some use that will make for the improvement of the whole Back Bay district? From an engineering point of view, there can be no question, in the light of what has been done already in sinking trackage, as to the feasibility of such a project. From a business point of view, the Boston & Albany railroad, by the redemption of this area, would be placed in possession of one of the most valuable strips of land in Boston. From an esthetic point of view, that which is now a disfigurement would make room for betterments that could not fail to enhance greatly the value of all Back Bay real estate.

BY PURCHASING a United States postage stamp book of twenty-four 2s and twenty-four 1s for 73 cents you will be paying a bonus of 1 per cent for the binding. But in the long run you will be the gainer, if you are one who goes through the common experience of those who buy loose stamps in quantities and find them, when needed, irretrievably stuck to the lining or miscellaneous contents of a pocket.

KANSAS necessarily had to put it a little differently, so it reports that its grain crop is 50 per cent subnormal.

Political Publicity Calls for Reform

Atlanta Plaza Plans Interest Boston